

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed,

THE under-mentioned Government Promissory Note, belonging to the late R. B. Thornhill, late Judge of Futteyghur. Payment of the Note, and Interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of C. B. Thornhill, Esquire, Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, the Administrator to the Estate of the said R. B. Thornhill.—

No. 178, of the 5 per Cent Loan, of 1856-57, for Company's Rupees 1,000.

Advertisement.

STOLEN from the Office of the Executive Engineer, 8th Division Grand Trunk Road, the under-mentioned Government Promissory Note, payment of which, and of Interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office :—

No. 7299 ; 19053 of 1842-43, for Rupees 500, bearing interest at 4 per Cent. Interest payable from the Ferozepore Treasury.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Offg. Accountant, Punjab.

Found,

A GOLD Watch and Chain. The Owner may have them by sending to the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Nuddea a full description of them, with the particulars of their loss, and paying all expenses of carriage and advertisement.

D. J. McNEILE,
Offg. Joint Magistrate.

Lost or Stolen,

FIRST Halves of the Bank of Bengal Notes, No. 28827C, for Rupees 50; Nos. 28131 and 20748, each at Rupees 10; and one old No. 44159, for Rupees 10. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

RIGHT hand halves of Bank of Bengal Notes,
No. 02784H. for Rupees 500.
„ 07215F. „ „ 100.

Also left hand halves of
No. 05887H. for Rupees 500.
„ 08192 „ „ 100.
„ 08133 „ „ 100.

Payment has been stopped.

NOTICE issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 5066.

• Bausberiah, situated about four miles from Hooghly.
Putteah, situated fifteen miles from Chittagong
Mirzapore, on the West side of the River near Junghypore, subordinate to Berhampore Post Office.
Madareepore, situated twenty-four miles from Burisaul,
Meterhaut, situated twenty miles East of Baraset.
Jajpore, situated about twenty-one miles from Bhuddruck.

Notice is hereby given, for the information of the Public, that Post Offices have been opened at the Stations noted in the margin.

C. K. DOVE,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA ;
The 11th October 1860. }

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 4404.

Official Memorandum.

The 18th September 1860.—Under Orders of the Government of India, this Office Memorandum No. 3879, dated 31st ultimo, and the Notice appended to it, are hereby withdrawn.

No. 2661.

The 19th September 1860.—As very many letters on ordinary Post Office matters are addressed by the Public to the Post Master General instead of the Post Master, Calcutta, and as inconvenience is the result, it is solicited the practice may be discontinued, and the Post Master be addressed on all matters of his Office, except when any party may wish to prefer a complaint to higher authority.

No. 1598.

The 5th October 1860.—MAIL PACKETS* for the Overland Mail, which leaves Bombay on the 27th instant, will be closed at this Office at 5 P. M. on Thursday, the 18th idem, *via* Marseilles only.

Letters and Papers, for transmission *via* Bombay, will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 18th, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on Letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste :—

Rates of Postage.

Under ½	Ounce	Rs.	0	6	0
„ ½	„	„	0	8	0
„ ¾	„	„	0	14	0
„ 1	„	„	1	0	0

No. 1599.

The 5th October 1860.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet, to the extent of 200 Ounces, will be sent to Bombay on Friday, the 19th instant, and Letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send Letters up to one Ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in cash at the window, at one Rupee for every quarter of an Ounce, in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

No. 1652.

The 10th October 1860.—The Overland Mail, per Steamer *Nemesis* will be closed on Monday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia, can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.	Via Marseilles.	Via Southampton.
Postage.	Under $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	Rs. 0 4 0
	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 0 8 0	" 0 8 0
	" $\frac{3}{4}$ "	" 0 14 0	" 0 8 0
	" 1 "	" 1 0 0	" 1 0 0
	" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

No. 1674.

The 16th October 1860.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Port Blair, Callygouk and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Fire Queen*, will be closed at this Office, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 1765.

The 16th October 1860.—Notice is hereby given that, in consequence of the departure of the Steamer *Fiery Cross* having been postponed, the Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, will be closed at this Office, on Friday, the 19th instant, at 6 P. M.



SECOND APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1860.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI. Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estate, in Zillah Tipperah, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 16th day of November 1860, for Arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as Arrears of Revenue due on the 28th day of September 1860 —

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 1369.—Pergunnah Shampore, Mehal Nowrah, recorded proprietor, Mr G. H. Lamb; sudder jumma, rupees 806-11-9.

J. D. GORDON,

Officiating Collector.

TIPPERAH;
Collector's Office,
The 2nd October 1860. }

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI. Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estate, in Zillah Jessore, will be put up to public and unreserved Sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 17th November 1860, for Arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as Arrears of Revenue due on the 28th September 1860.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Mehal

No. 326.—Kismut Donar and Ashan Nuggur, Pergunnah Emadpore, recorded proprietors, Hurchunder Ghose, Brozonath Ghose, Chundernath Ghose and Bishosherce Dasia, sudder jumma, rupees 536-15-4.

R. J. WIGRAM,
Offg. Collector.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE,
The 10th October 1860. }



APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1860.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1860.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General, on the 6th October 1860, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XLV OF 1860.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

CHAPTER I.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide a General Penal Code for British India ;
Preamble. It is enacted as follows :—

1. This Act shall be called THE INDIAN PENAL CODE, and shall take effect on and from the 1st day of May, 1861 throughout the whole of the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Victoria Chapter 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India," except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

2. Every person shall be liable to punishment under this Code and not otherwise for every act or omission contrary to the provisions thereof, of which he shall be guilty within the said Territories on or after the said 1st day of May 1861.

3. Any person liable, by any law passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, to be tried for an offence committed beyond the limits of the said Territories, shall be dealt with according to the provisions of this Code for any act committed beyond the said Territories,

in the same manner as if such act had been committed within the said Territories.

4. Every servant of the Queen shall be subject to punishment under this Code for every act or omission contrary to the provisions thereof, of which he, whilst in such service, shall be guilty on or after the said 1st day of May 1861, within the dominions of any Prince or State in alliance with the Queen, by virtue of any treaty or engagement heretofore entered into with the East India Company, or which may have been or may hereafter be made in the name of the Queen by any Government of India.

5. Nothing in this Act is intended to repeal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the provisions of the Statute 3 and 4 William IV Chapter 85, or of any Act of Parliament passed after that Statute in any wise affecting the East India Company, or the said Territories, or the inhabitants thereof ; or any of the provisions of any Act for punishing mutiny and desertion of Officers and Soldiers, in the service of Her Majesty or of the East India Company, or of any Act for the government of the Indian Navy, or of any special or local law.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS.

6. Throughout this Code every definition of an offence, every penal provision, and every illustration of every such definition or penal provision, shall be understood subject to the exceptions contained in the Chapter entitled "General Exceptions," though those exceptions are not repeated in such definition, penal provision, or illustration.

Illustrations.

(a) The Sections in this Code, which contain definitions of offences, do not express that a child under seven years of age cannot commit such offences ; but the definitions are to be

understood subject to the general exception which provides that nothing shall be an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age.

(b) A, a Police Officer, without warrant, apprehends Z, who has committed murder. Here A is not guilty of the offence of wrongful confinement; for he was bound by law to apprehend Z, and therefore the case falls within the general exception which provides that "nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is bound by law to do it."

7. Every expression which is explained in any part of this Code, is used in every part of this Code in conformity with the explanation.

Expression once explained is used in the same sense throughout the Code.

8. The pronoun "he" and its derivatives are used of any person, whether male or female.

9. Unless the contrary appears from the context, words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural number include the singular number.

10. The word "man" denotes a male human being of any age: the word "woman" denotes a female human being of any age.

11. The word "person" includes any Company or Association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

12. The word "public" includes any class of the public or any community.

13. The word "Queen" denotes the Sovereign for the time being of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

14. The words "servant of the Queen" denote all officers or servants continued, appointed, or employed in India by or under the authority of the said Statute 21 and 22 Victoria Chapter 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India," or by or under the authority of the Government of India or any Government.

15. The words "British India" denote the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the said Statute 21 and 22 Victoria Chapter 106, entitled "An Act for the better government of India," except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

16. The words "Government of India" denote the Governor-General of India in Council, or, during the absence of the Governor-General of India from his Council, the President in Council, or the Governor-General of India alone as regards the powers which may be lawfully exercised by them or him respectively.

17. The word "Government" denotes the person or persons authorized by law to administer Executive government in any part of British India.

18. The word "Presidency" denotes the Territories subject to the Government of a Presidency.

19. The word "Judge" denotes not only every person who is officially designated as a Judge, but also every

person who is empowered by law to give, in any legal proceeding, civil or criminal, a definitive judgment, or a judgment which, if not appealed against, would be definitive, or a judgment which, if confirmed by some other authority, would be definitive, or who is one of a body of persons, which body of persons is empowered by law to give such a judgment.

Illustrations.

(a) A Collector exercising jurisdiction in a suit under Act X of 1859 is a Judge.

(b) A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power to sentence to fine or imprisonment, with or without appeal, is a Judge.

(c) A Member of a Panchayet which has power, under Regulation VII. 1816 of the Madras Code, to try and determine suits, is a Judge.

(d) A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power only to commit for trial to another Court, is not a Judge.

20. The words "Court of Justice" denote a Judge who is empowered by law to act judicially alone, or a body of Judges which is empowered by law to act judicially as a body, when such Judge or body of Judges is acting judicially.

Illustration.

A Panchayet acting under Regulation VII. 1816 of the Madras Code, having power to try and determine suits, is a Court of Justice.

21. The words "Public Servant" denote a person falling under any of the descriptions hereinafter following, namely:—

First.—Every Covenanted Servant of the Queen;
Second.—Every Commissioned Officer in the Military or Naval Forces of the Queen while serving under the Government of India or any Government;

Third.—Every Judge;

Fourth.—Every Officer of a Court of Justice whose duty it is, as such Officer, to investigate or report on any matter of law or fact, or to make, authenticate, or keep any document, or to take charge or dispose of any property, or to execute any judicial process, or to administer any oath, or to interpret, or to preserve order in the Court; and every person specially authorized by a Court of Justice to perform any of such duties;

Fifth.—Every Juryman, Assessor, or member of a Panchayet assisting a Court of Justice or public servant;

Sixth.—Every Arbitrator or other person to whom any cause or matter has been referred for decision or report by any Court of Justice, or by any other competent public authority;

Seventh.—Every person who holds any office by virtue of which he is empowered to place or keep any person in confinement;

Eighth.—Every Officer of Government whose duty it is, as such Officer, to prevent offences, to give information of offences, to bring offenders to justice, or to protect the public health, safety, or convenience;

Ninth.—Every Officer whose duty it is, as such Officer, to take, receive, keep, or expend any property on behalf of Government, or to make any survey, assessment, or contract on behalf of Government, or to execute any revenue process, or to investigate or to report on any matter affecting the pecuniary interests of Government, or to make, authenticate, or keep any document relating to the pecuniary interests of Government, or to pre-

vent the infraction of any law for the protection of the pecuniary interests of Government, and every Officer in the service or pay of Government or remunerated by fees or commission for the performance of any public duty ;

Tenth.—Every Officer whose duty it is, as such officer, to take, receive, keep, or expend any property, to make any survey or assessment, or to levy any rate or tax for any secular common purpose of any village, town, or district, or to make, authenticate, or keep any document for the ascertaining of the rights of the people of any village, town, or district.

Illustration.

A Municipal Commissioner is a public servant.

Explanation 1.—Persons falling under any of the above descriptions are public servants, whether appointed by the Government or not.

Explanation 2.—Wherever the words “public servant” occur, they shall be understood of every person who is in actual possession of the situation of a public servant, whatever legal defect there may be in his right to hold that situation.

22. The words “moveable property” are intended to include corporeal property of every description, except land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to any thing which is attached to the earth.

23. “Wrongful gain” is gain by unlawful means of property to which the person gaining it is not legally entitled.

“Wrongful loss” is the loss by unlawful means of property to which the person losing it is legally entitled.

A person is said to gain wrongfully when such person retains wrongfully, as well as when such person acquires wrongfully. A person is said to lose wrongfully when such person is wrongfully kept out of any property, as well as when such person is wrongfully deprived of property.

“Wrongful gain” includes wrongful retention of property.

“Wrongful loss” includes the being wrongfully kept out of property.

24. Whoever does any thing with the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person, is said to do that thing “dishonestly.”

25. A person is said to do a thing fraudulently if he does that thing with intent to defraud, but not otherwise.

26. A person is said to have “reason to believe” a thing if he has sufficient cause to believe that thing, but not otherwise.

27. When property is in the possession of a person’s wife, clerk, or servant, on account of that person, it is in that person’s possession within the meaning of this Code.

Explanation.—A person employed temporarily or on a particular occasion in the capacity of a clerk or servant, is a clerk or servant within the meaning of this Section.

28. A person is said to “counterfeit,” who causes one thing to resemble another thing, intending by means of that resemblance to practise deception, or knowing it to be likely that deception will thereby be practised.

Explanation.—It is not essential to counterfeiting that the imitation should be exact.

29. The word “document” denotes any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures, or marks, or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, as evidence of that matter.

Explanation 1.—It is immaterial by what means or upon what substance the letters, figures, or marks are formed, or whether the evidence is intended for, or may be used in a Court of Justice, or not.

Illustrations.

A writing expressing the terms of a contract, which may be used as evidence of the contract, is a document.

A Check upon a Banker is a document.

A Power of Attorney is a document.

A Map or Plan which is intended to be used or which may be used as evidence, is a document.

A writing containing directions or instructions is a document.

Explanation 2.—Whatever is expressed by means of letters, figures or marks as explained by mercantile or other usage, shall be deemed to be expressed by such letters, figures, or marks within the meaning of this Section, although the same may not be actually expressed.

Illustration.

A writes his name on the back of a Bill of Exchange payable to his order. The meaning of the endorsement, as explained by mercantile usage, is that the Bill is to be paid to the holder. The endorsement is a document, and must be construed in the same manner as if the words “pay to the holder,” or words to that effect, had been written over the signature.

30. The words “valuable security” denote a document which is, or purports to be, a document whereby any legal right is created, extended, transferred, restricted, extinguished, or released, or whereby any person acknowledges that he lies under legal liability, or has not a certain legal right.

Illustration.

A writes his name on the back of a Bill of Exchange. As the effect of this endorsement is to transfer the right to the Bill to any person who may become the lawful holder of it, the endorsement is a “valuable security.”

31. The words “will” denote any testamentary document.

32. In every part of this Code, except where a contrary intention appears from the context, words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

33. The word “act” denotes as well a series of acts as a single act: the word “omission” denotes as well a series of omissions as a single omission.

“Act.” acts as a single act: the word “omission.” denotes as well a series of omissions as a single omission.

34. When a criminal act is done by several persons, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if the act were done by him alone.

35. Whenever an act, which is criminal only by reason of its being done with a criminal knowledge or intention, is done by several persons, each of such persons who joins in the act with such knowledge or intention is liable for the act in the same manner as if the act were done by him alone with that knowledge or intention.

36. Wherever the causing of a certain effect, or an attempt to cause that effect, by an act or by an omission, is an offence, it is to be understood that the causing of that effect partly by an act and partly by an omission is the same offence.

Illustration.

A intentionally causes Z's death, partly by illegally omitting to give Z food, and partly by beating Z. A has committed murder.

37. When an offence is committed by means of several acts, whoever intentionally co-operates in the commission of that offence by doing any one of those acts, either singly or jointly with any other person, commits that offence.

Illustrations.

(a) A and B agree to murder Z by severally and at different times giving him small doses of poison. A and B administer the poison according to the agreement with intent to murder Z. Z dies from the effects of the several doses of poison so administered to him. Here A and B intentionally co-operate in the commission of murder, and as each of them does an act by which the death is caused, they are both guilty of the offence though their acts are separate.

(b) A and B are joint Jailors, and as such have the charge of Z, a prisoner, alternately for six hours at a time. A and B, intending to cause Z's death, knowingly co-operate in causing that effect by illegally omitting, each during the time of his attendance, to furnish Z with food supplied to them for that purpose. Z dies of hunger. Both A and B are guilty of the murder of Z.

(c) A, a Jailor, has the charge of Z, a prisoner. A, intending to cause Z's death, illegally omits to supply Z with food; in consequence of which Z is much reduced in strength, but the starvation is not sufficient to cause his death. A is dismissed from his office, and B succeeds him. B, without collusion or co-operation with A, illegally omits to supply Z with food, knowing that he is likely thereby to cause Z's death. Z dies of hunger. B is guilty of murder; but as A did not co-operate with B, A is guilty only of an attempt to commit murder.

38. Where several persons are engaged or concerned in the commission of a criminal act, they may be guilty of different offences by means of that act.

Illustration.

A attacks Z under such circumstances of grave provocation that his killing of Z would be only culpable homicide not amounting to murder. B, having ill-will towards Z, and intending to kill him, and not having been subject to the provocation, assists A in killing Z. Here, though A and B are both engaged in causing Z's death, B is guilty of murder, and A is guilty only of culpable homicide.

39. A person is said to cause an effect "voluntarily," when he causes it by means whereby he intended to cause it, or by means which, at the time of employing those means, he knew or had reason to believe to be likely to cause it.

Illustration.

A sets fire, by night, to an inhabited house in a large town, for the purpose of facilitating a robbery, and thus causes the death of a person. Here, A may not have intended to cause death, and may even be sorry that death has been caused by his act; yet, if he knew that he was likely to cause death, he has caused death voluntarily.

40. The word "offence" denotes a thing made punishable by this Code.

41. A "special law" is a law applicable to a particular subject.

42. A "local law" is a law applicable only to a particular part of British India.

43. The word "illegal" is applicable to every thing which is an offence or which is prohibited by law, or which furnishes ground for a civil action: and a person is said to be "legally bound to do" whatever it is illegal in him to omit.

44. The word "injury" denotes any harm whatever illegally caused to any person, in body, mind, reputation, or property.

45. The word "life" denotes the life of a human being, unless the contrary appears from the context.

46. The word "death" denotes the death of a human being, unless the contrary appears from the context.

47. The word "animal" denotes any living creature, other than a human being.

48. The word "vessel" denotes any thing made for the conveyance by water of human beings, or of property.

49. Wherever the word "year" or the word "month" is used, it is to be understood that the year or the month is to be reckoned according to the British Calendar.

50. The word "section" denotes one of those portions of a Chapter of this Code which are distinguished by prefixed numeral figures.

51. The word "oath" includes a solemn affirmation substituted by law for an oath, and any declaration required or authorized by law to be made before a public servant, or to be used for the purpose of proof, whether in a Court of Justice or not.

52. Nothing is said to be done or believed in good faith, which is done or believed without due care and attention.

CHAPTER III. OF PUNISHMENTS.

53. The punishments to which offenders are liable under the provisions of this Code are—

First,—Death;

Secondly,—Transportation;

Thirdly,—Penal servitude;

Fourthly,—Imprisonment, which is of two descriptions, namely:—

(1.) Rigorous, that is, with hard labor;

(2.) Simple;

Fifthly,—Forfeiture of property;

Sixthly,—Fine.

54. In every case in which sentence of death shall have been passed, the Government of India or the Government of the place within which the offender shall have been sentenced, may, without the consent of the offender, commute the punishment for any other punishment provided by this Code.

55. In every case in which sentence of transportation for life shall have been passed, the Government of India or the Government of the place within which the offender shall have been sentenced may, without the consent of the offender, commute the punishment for imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding fourteen years.

56. Whenever any person being a European or American is convicted of an offence punishable under this Code with transportation, the Court shall sentence the offender to penal servitude instead of transportation, according to the provisions of Act XXIV of 1855.

57. In calculating fractions of terms of punishment, transportation for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to transportation for twenty years.

58. In every case in which a sentence of transportation is passed, the offender, until he is transported, shall be dealt with in the same manner as if sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and shall be held to have been undergoing his sentence of transportation during the term of his imprisonment.

59. In every case in which an offender is punishable with imprisonment for a term of seven years or upwards, it shall be competent to the Court which sentences such offender, instead of awarding sentence of imprisonment, to sentence the offender to transportation for a term not less than seven years, and not exceeding the term for which by this Code such offender is liable to imprisonment.

60. In every case in which an offender is punishable with imprisonment which may be of either description, it shall be competent to the Court which sentences such offender to direct in the sentence that such imprisonment shall be wholly rigorous, or that such imprisonment shall be wholly simple, or that any part of such imprisonment shall be rigorous and the rest simple.

61. In every case in which a person is convicted of an offence for which he is liable to forfeiture of all his property, the offender shall be incapable of acquiring any property, except for the benefit of Government, until he shall have undergone the punishment awarded or the punishment to which it shall have been commuted, or until he shall have been pardoned.

Illustration.

A, being convicted of waging war against the Government of India, is liable to forfeiture of all his property. After the sentence, and whilst the same is in force, A's father dies, leaving an estate which, but for the forfeiture, would become the property of A. The estate becomes the property of Government.

62. Whenever any person is convicted of an offence punishable with death, the Court may adjudge that all his property, moveable and immoveable, shall be forfeited to Government; and whenever any person shall be convicted of any offence for which he shall be transported

or sentenced to imprisonment for a term of seven years or upwards, the Court may adjudge that the rents and profits of all his moveable and immoveable estate during the period of his transportation or imprisonment, shall be forfeited to Government subject to such provision for his family and dependants as the Government may think fit to allow during such period.

63. Where no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable is unlimited, but shall not be excessive.

64. In every case in which an offender is sentenced to a fine, it shall be competent to the Court which sentences such offender to direct by the sentence that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment for a certain term, which imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced or to which he may be liable under a commutation of a sentence.

65. The term for which the Court directs the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of a fine, shall not exceed one-fourth of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence, if the offence be punishable with imprisonment as well as fine.

66. The imprisonment which the Court imposes in default of payment of a fine may be of any description to which the offender might have been sentenced for the offence.

67. If the offence be punishable with fine only, the term for which the Court directs the offender to be imprisoned, in default of payment of fine, shall not exceed the following scale, that is to say, for any term not exceeding two months when the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty Rupees, and for any term not exceeding four months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding six months in any other case.

68. The imprisonment which is imposed in default of payment of a fine shall terminate whenever that fine is either paid or levied by process of law.

69. If, before the expiration of the term of imprisonment fixed in default of payment, such a proportion of the fine be paid or levied that the term of imprisonment suffered in default of payment is not less than proportional to the part of the fine still unpaid, the imprisonment shall terminate.

Illustration.

A is sentenced to a fine of one hundred Rupees, and to four months' imprisonment in default of payment. Here, if seventy-five Rupees of the fine be paid or levied before the expiration of one month of the imprisonment, A will be discharged as soon as the first month has expired. If seventy-five Rupees be paid or levied at the time of the expiration of the first month, or at any later time while A continues in imprisonment, A will be immediately discharged. If fifty Rupees of the fine be paid or levied before the expiration of two months of the imprisonment, A will be discharged as soon as the two months are completed.

If fifty Rupees be paid or levied at the time of the expiration of those two months, or at any later time while A continues in imprisonment, A will be immediately discharged.

70. The fine, or any part thereof which remains unpaid, may be levied at any time within six years after the passing of the sentence, and if, under the sentence, the offender be liable to imprisonment for a longer period than six years, then at any time previous to the expiration of that period; and the death of the offender does not discharge from the liability any property which would, after his death, be legally liable for his debts.

71. Where any thing which is an offence is made up of parts, any of which parts is itself an offence, the offender shall not be punished with the punishment of more than one of such his offences, unless it be so expressly provided.

Illustrations.

(a) A gives Z fifty strokes with a stick. Here A may have committed the offence of voluntarily causing hurt to Z by the whole beating, and also by each of the blows which make up the whole beating. If A were liable to punishment for every blow, he might be imprisoned for fifty years, one for each blow. But he is liable only to one punishment for the whole beating.

(b) But if, while A is beating Z, Y interferes, and A intentionally strikes Y, here, as a blow given to Y is no part of the act whereby A voluntarily causes hurt to Z, A is liable to one punishment for voluntarily causing hurt to Z, and to another for the blow given to Y.

72. In all cases in which judgment is given, that a person is guilty of one of several offences specified in the judgment, but that it is doubtful of which of these offences he is guilty, the offender shall be punished for the offence for which the lowest punishment is provided, if the same punishment is not provided for all.

73. Whenever any person is convicted of an offence for which, under this Code, the Court has power to sentence him to rigorous imprisonment, the Court may, by its sentence, order that the offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of the imprisonment to which he is sentenced, not exceeding three months in the whole, according to the following scale, (that is to say) —

A time not exceeding one month if the term of imprisonment shall not exceed six months.

A time not exceeding two months if the term of imprisonment shall exceed six months and be less than a year.

A time not exceeding three months if the term of imprisonment shall exceed one year.

74. In executing a sentence of solitary confinement, such confinement shall in no case exceed fourteen days at a time, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods; and when the imprisonment awarded shall exceed three months, the solitary confinement shall not exceed seven days in any one month of the whole imprisonment awarded, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods.

75. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of this Code with imprisonment of either description for a term of three years or upwards, shall be guilty of any offence punishable under either of those Chapters with imprisonment of either description for a term of three years or upwards, shall be subject for every such subsequent offence to transportation for life or to double the amount of punishment to which he would otherwise have been liable for the same; provided that he shall not in any case be liable to imprisonment for a term exceeding ten years.

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL EXCEPTIONS.

76. Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is, or who by reason of a mistake of fact and not by reason of a mistake of law in good faith believes himself to be, bound by law to do it.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a soldier, fires on a mob by the order of his superior officer, in conformity with the commands of the law. A has committed no offence.

(b) A, an officer of a Court of Justice, being ordered by that Court to arrest Y, and, after due enquiry, believing Z to be Y, arrests Z. A has committed no offence.

77. Nothing is an offence which is done by a Judge when acting judicially in the exercise of any power which is, or which in good faith he believes to be, given to him by law.

78. Nothing which is done in pursuance of, or which is warranted by the judgment or order of a Court of Justice, if done whilst such judgment or order remains in force, is an offence, notwithstanding the Court may have had no jurisdiction to pass such judgment or order, provided the person doing the act, in good faith, believes that the Court had such jurisdiction.

79. Nothing is an offence which is done by any person who is justified by law, or who by reason of a mistake of fact and not by reason of a mistake of law in good faith believes himself to be justified by law in doing it.

Illustration.

A sees Z commit what appears to A to be a murder. A, in the exercise, to the best of his judgment exerted in good faith, of the power which the law gives to all persons of apprehending murderers in the fact, seizes Z, in order to bring Z before the proper authorities. A has committed no offence, though it may turn out that Z was acting in self-defence.

80. Nothing is an offence which is done by accident or misfortune and without any criminal intention or knowledge in the doing of a lawful act in a lawful manner by lawful means and with proper care and caution.

Illustration.

A is at a work with a hatchet; the head flies off and kills a man who is standing by. Here, if there was no want of proper caution on the part of A, his act is excusable and not an offence.

81. Nothing is an offence merely by reason of its being done with the knowledge that it is likely to cause harm, if it be done without any criminal intention to cause harm, and in good faith for the purpose of preventing or avoiding other harm to person or property.

Explanation.—It is a question of fact in such a case whether the harm to be prevented or avoided was of such a nature and so imminent as to justify or excuse the risk of doing the act with the knowledge that it was likely to cause harm.

Illustrations.

(a) A, the Captain of a Steam Vessel, suddenly and without any fault or negligence on his part, finds himself in such a position that, before he can stop his vessel, he must inevitably run down a boat B with 20 or 30 passengers on board, unless he changes the course of his vessel, and that, by changing his course, he must incur risk of running down a boat C with only 2 passengers on board, which he may possibly clear. Here, if A alters his course without any intention to run down the boat C and in good faith for the purpose of avoiding the danger to the passengers in the boat B, he is not guilty of an offence, though he may run down the boat C by doing an act which he knew was likely to cause that effect, if it be found as a matter of fact that the danger which he intended to avoid was such as to excuse him in incurring the risk of running down the boat C.

(b) A in a great fire pulls down houses in order to prevent the conflagration from spreading. He does this with the intention in good faith of saving human life or property. Here, if it be found that the harm to be prevented was of such a nature and so imminent as to excuse A's act, A is not guilty of the offence.

82. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age.

83. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child above seven years of age and under twelve, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion.

84. Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it, by reason of unsoundness of mind, is incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong or contrary to law.

85. Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it, is, by reason of intoxication, incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong or contrary to law; provided that the thing which intoxicated him was administered to him without his knowledge or against his will.

86. In cases where an act done is not an offence unless done with a particular knowledge or intent, a person who does the act in a state of intoxication shall be liable to be dealt with as if he had the same knowledge as he would have had if he had not been intoxicated, unless the thing which intoxicated him was administered to him without his knowledge or against his will.

87. Nothing which is not intended to cause death or grievous hurt, and which is not known by the doer to be likely to cause death or grievous hurt, is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause, or be intended by the doer to cause, to any person above eighteen years of age, who has given consent, whether express or implied, to suffer that harm; or by reason of any harm which it may be known by the doer to be likely to cause to any such person who has consented to take the risk of that harm.

Illustration.

A and Z agree to fence with each other for amusement. This agreement implies the consent of each to suffer any harm which, in the course of such fencing, may be caused without foul play; and if A, while playing fairly, hurts Z, A commits no offence.

88. Nothing, which is not intended to cause death, is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause, or be intended by the doer to cause, or be known by the doer to be likely to cause, to any person for whose benefit it is done in good faith, and who has given a consent, whether express or implied, to suffer that harm, or to take the risk of that harm.

Illustration.

A, a surgeon, knowing that a particular operation is likely to cause the death of Z, who suffers under a painful complaint, but not intending to cause Z's death, and intending, in good faith, Z's benefit, performs that operation on Z, with Z's consent. A has committed no offence.

89. Nothing, which is done in good faith for the benefit of a person under twelve years of age, or of unsound mind, by or by consent of guardian, either express or implied, of the guardian or other person having lawful charge of that person, is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause, or be intended by the doer to cause, or be known by the doer to be likely to cause, to that person.

Proviso.

Provided—

First.—That this exception shall not extend to the intentional causing of death, or to the attempting to cause death.

Secondly.—That this exception shall not extend to the doing of any thing which the person doing it knows to be likely to cause death, for any purpose other than the preventing of death or grievous hurt, or the curing of any grievous disease or infirmity.

Thirdly.—That this exception shall not extend to the voluntary causing of grievous hurt, or to the attempting to cause grievous hurt, unless it be for the purpose of preventing death or grievous hurt, or the curing of any grievous disease or infirmity.

Fourthly.—That this exception shall not extend to the abetment of any offence, to the committing of which offence it would not extend.

Illustration.

A, in good faith, for his child's benefit, without his child's consent, has his child cut for the stone by a surgeon, knowing it to be likely that the operation will cause the child's death, but not intending to cause the child's death. A is within the exception, inasmuch as his object was the cure of the child.

90. A consent is not such a consent as is intended by any Section of this Code, if the consent is given by a person under fear of injury or under a misconception of fact, and if the person doing the act knows, or has reason to believe, that the consent was given in consequence of such fear or misconception— or

If the consent is given by a person who from unsoundness of mind or intoxication is unable to understand the nature and consequence of that to which he gives his consent; or, unless the contrary appears from the context, if the consent is given by a person who is under twelve years of age.

91. The exceptions in Sections 87, 88, and 89 do not extend to acts which are offences independently of any harm which they may cause, or be intended to cause, or be known to be likely to cause, to the person giving the consent, or on whose behalf the consent is given.

Illustration.

Causing miscarriage (unless caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the woman) is an offence independently of any harm which it may cause or be intended to cause to the woman. Therefore it is not an offence "by reason of such harm;" and the consent of the woman or of her guardian to the causing of such miscarriage does not justify the act.

92. Nothing is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause to a person for whose benefit it is done in good faith, even without that person's consent, if the circumstances are such that it is impossible for that person to signify consent, or if that person is incapable of giving consent, and has no guardian or other person in lawful charge of him from whom it is possible to obtain consent in time for the thing to be done with benefit.

Providoes.
Provided—

First.—That this exception shall not extend to the intentional causing of death, or the attempting to cause death.

Secondly.—That this exception shall not extend to the doing of any thing which the person doing it knows to be likely to cause death, for any purpose other than the preventing of death or grievous hurt or the curing of any grievous disease or infirmity.

Thirdly.—That this exception shall not extend to the voluntary causing of hurt, or to the attempting to cause hurt, for any purpose other than the preventing of death or hurt.

Fourthly.—That this exception shall not extend to the abetment of any offence, to the committing of which offence it would not extend.

Illustrations.

(a) Z is thrown from his horse, and is insensible. A, a surgeon, finds that Z requires to be trepanned. A, not intending Z's death, but in good faith, for Z's benefit, performs the trepan before Z recovers his power of judging for himself. A has committed no offence.

(b) Z is carried off by a tiger. A fires at the tiger knowing it to be likely that the shot may kill Z, but not intending to kill Z, and in good faith intending Z's benefit. A's ball gives Z a mortal wound. A has committed no offence.

(c) A, a Surgeon, sees a child suffer an accident which is likely to prove fatal unless an operation be immediately performed. There is not time to apply to the child's guardian. A performs the operation in spite of the entreaties of the child,

intending, in good faith, the child's benefit. A has committed no offence.

(d) A is in a house which is on fire, with Z, a child. People below hold out a blanket. A drops the child from the house-top, knowing it to be likely that the fall may kill the child, but not intending to kill the child, and intending, in good faith, the child's benefit. Here, even if the child is killed by the fall, A has committed no offence.

Explanation.—Mere pecuniary benefit is not benefit within the meaning of Sections 88, 89, and 92.

93. No communication made in good faith is an offence by reason of any harm to the person to whom it is made for the benefit of that person.

Illustration.

A, a Surgeon, in good faith, communicates to a patient his opinion that he cannot live. The patient dies in consequence of the shock. A has committed no offence, though he knew it to be likely that the communication might cause the patient's death.

94. Except murder and offences against the State punishable with death, nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is compelled to do it by threats, which, at the time of doing it, reasonably cause the apprehension that instant death to that person will otherwise be the consequence; provided the person doing the act did not of his own accord, or from a reasonable apprehension of harm to himself short of instant death, place himself in the situation by which he became subject to such constraint.

Explanation 1.—A person who, of his own accord, or by reason of a threat of being beaten, joins a gang of dacoits, knowing their character, is not entitled to the benefit of this exception, on the ground of his having been compelled by his associates to do any thing that is an offence by law.

Explanation 2.—A person seized by a gang of dacoits, and forced, by threat of instant death, to do a thing which is an offence by law, for example, a smith compelled to take his tools and to force the door of a house for the dacoits to enter and plunder it, is entitled to the benefit of this exception.

95. Nothing is an offence by reason that it causes, or that it is intended to cause, or that it is known to be likely to cause, any harm, if that harm is so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of such harm.

OF THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE DEFENCE.

96. Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence.

97. Every person has a right, subject to the restrictions contained in Section 99 to defend—

First.—His own body, and the body of any other person, against any offence affecting the human body.

Secondly.—The property, whether moveable or immoveable, of himself or of any other person, against any act which is an offence falling under the definition of theft, robbery, mischief, or criminal trespass, or which is an attempt to commit theft, robbery, mischief, or criminal trespass.

98. When an act, which would otherwise be a certain offence is not that offence, by reason of the youth, the want of maturity of understanding, the unsoundness of mind, or the intoxication of the person doing that act, or by reason of any misconception on the part of that person, every person has the same right of private defence against that act which he would have if the act were that offence.

Illustrations.

(a) Z, under the influence of madness, attempts to kill A. Z is guilty of no offence. But A has the same right of private defence which he would have if Z were sane.
(b) A enters by night a house which he is legally entitled to enter. Z, in good faith, taking A for a house-breaker, attacks A. Here Z, by attacking A under this misconception, commits no offence. But A has the same right of private defence against Z, which he would have if Z were not acting under that misconception.

99. *First.*—There is no right of private defence against an act which does not reasonably cause the apprehension of death or of grievous hurt, if done, or attempted to be done, by a public servant acting in good faith under colour of his office, though that act may not be strictly justifiable by law.

Second.—There is no right of private defence against an act which does not reasonably cause the apprehension of death or of grievous hurt, if done, or attempted to be done, by the direction of a public servant acting in good faith under colour of his office, though that direction may not be strictly justifiable by law.

Third.—There is no right of private defence in cases in which there is time to have recourse to the protection of the public authorities.

Fourth.—The right of private defence in no case extends to the inflicting of more harm than it is necessary to inflict for the purpose of defence.

Explanation 1.—A person is not deprived of the right of private defence against an act done, or attempted to be done, by a public servant as such, unless he knows, or has reason to believe, that the person doing the act is such public servant.

Explanation 2.—A person is not deprived of the right of private defence against an act done, or attempted to be done, by the direction of a public servant, unless he knows, or has reason to believe, that the person doing the act is acting by such direction, or unless such person states the authority under which he acts, or, if he has authority in writing, unless he produces such authority, if demanded.

100. The right of private defence of the body extends, under the restrictions mentioned in the last preceding Section, to the voluntary causing of death or of any other harm to the assailant, if the offence which occasions the exercise of the right be of any of the descriptions hereinafter enumerated, namely—

First.—Such an assault as may reasonably cause the apprehension that death will otherwise be the consequence of such assault—

Secondly.—Such an assault as may reasonably cause the apprehension that grievous hurt will otherwise be the consequence of such assault—

Thirdly.—An assault with the intention of committing rape—

Fourthly.—An assault with the intention of gratifying unnatural lust—

Fifthly.—An assault with the intention of kidnapping or abducting—

Sixthly.—An assault with the intention of wrongfully confining a person, under circumstances which may reasonably cause him to apprehend that he will be unable to have recourse to the public authorities for his release.

101. If the offence be not of any of the descriptions enumerated in the last preceding Section, the right of private defence of the body does not extend to the voluntary causing of death to the assailant, but does extend, under the restrictions mentioned in Section 99, to the voluntary causing to the assailant of any harm other than death.

102. The right of private defence of the body commences as soon as a reasonable apprehension of danger to the body arises from an attempt or threat to commit the offence, though the offence may not have been committed; and it continues as long as such apprehension of danger to the body continues.

103. The right of private defence of property extends, under the restrictions mentioned in Section 99, to the voluntary causing of death or of any other harm to the wrong doer, if the offence, the committing of which, or the attempting to commit which, occasions the exercise of the right, be an offence of any of the descriptions hereinafter enumerated, namely—

First.—Robbery.

Secondly.—House-breaking by night.

Thirdly.—Mischief by fire committed on any building, tent, or vessel, which building, tent, or vessel is used as a human dwelling, or as a place for the custody of property.

Fourthly.—Theft, mischief, or house-trespass, under such circumstances as may reasonably cause apprehension that death or grievous hurt will be the consequence, if such right of private defence is not exercised.

104. If the offence, the committing of which, or the attempting to commit which, occasions the exercise of the right of private defence, be theft, mischief, or criminal trespass, not of any of the descriptions enumerated in the last preceding Section, that right does not extend to the voluntary causing of death, but does extend, subject to the restrictions mentioned in Section 99, to the voluntary causing to the wrong doer of any harm other than death.

105. *First.*—The right of private defence of property commences when a reasonable apprehension of danger to the property commences.

Secondly.—The right of private defence of property against theft continues till the offender has effected his retreat with the property, or the assistance of the public authorities is obtained, or the property has been recovered.

Thirdly.—The right of private defence of property against robbery continues as long as the offender causes or attempts to cause to any person death or hurt or wrongful restraint, or as long as the fear

of instant death, or of instant hurt, or of instant personal restraint continues.

Fourth.—The right of private defence of property against criminal trespass or mischief continues as long as the offender continues in the commission of criminal trespass or mischief.

Fifth.—The right of private defence of property against house-breaking by night continues as long as the house-trespass which has been begun by such house-breaking continues.

106. If, in the exercise of the right of private defence against an assault which reasonably causes the apprehension of death, the defender be so situated that he cannot effectually exercise that right without risk of harm to an innocent person, his right of private defence extends to the running of that risk.

Illustration.

A is attacked by a mob who attempt to murder him. He cannot effectually exercise his right of private defence without firing on the mob, and he cannot fire without risk of harming young children who are mingled with the mob. A commits no offence if by so firing he harms any of the children.

CHAPTER V.

OF ABETMENT.

Abetment of a 107. A person abets the thing. doing of a thing, who—

First.—Instigates any person to do that thing; or—

Secondly.—Engages with one more other person or persons in any conspiracy for the doing of that thing, if an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy, and in order to the doing of that thing; or—

Thirdly.—Intentionally aids, by any act or illegal omission, the doing of that thing.

Explanation 1.—A person who, by wilful misrepresentation, or by wilful concealment of a material fact which he is bound to disclose, voluntarily causes or procures, or attempts to cause or procure, a thing to be done, is said to instigate the doing of that thing.

Illustration.

A, a public officer, is authorized by a warrant from a Court of Justice to apprehend Z. B, knowing that fact and also that C is not Z, wilfully represents to A that C is Z, and thereby intentionally causes A to apprehend C. Here B abets by instigation the apprehension of C.

Explanation 2.—Whoever, either prior to or at the time of the commission of an act, does any thing in order to facilitate the commission of that act, and thereby facilitates the commission thereof, is said to aid the doing of that act.

108. A person abets an offence who abets either the commission of an offence, or the commission of an act which would be an offence, if committed by a person capable by law of committing an offence with the same intention or knowledge as that of the abettor.

Explanation 1.—The abetment of the illegal omission of an act may amount to an offence, although the abettor may not himself be bound to do that act.

Explanation 2.—To constitute the offence of abetment, it is not necessary that the act abetted should be committed, or that the effect requisite to constitute the offence should be caused.

Illustrations.

(a) A instigates B to murder C. B refuses to do so. A is guilty of abetting B to commit murder.

(b) A instigates B to murder D. B in pursuance of the instigation stabs D. D recovers from the wound. A is guilty of instigating B to commit murder.

Explanation 3.—It is not necessary that the person abetted should be capable by law of committing an offence, or that he should have the same guilty intention or knowledge as that of the abettor, or any guilty intention or knowledge.

Illustrations.

(a) A, with a guilty intention, abets a child or a lunatic to commit an act which would be an offence, if committed by a person capable by law of committing an offence, and having the same intention as A. Here A, whether the act be committed or not, is guilty of abetting an offence.

(b) A, with the intention of murdering Z, instigates B, a child under seven years of age, to do an act which causes Z's death. B, in consequence of the abetment, does the act, and thereby causes Z's death. Here, though B was not capable by law of committing an offence, A is liable to be punished in the same manner as if B had been capable by law of committing an offence, and had committed murder, and he is therefore subject to the punishment of death.

(c) A instigates B to set fire to a dwelling-house. B, in consequence of the unsoundness of his mind, being incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is wrong or contrary to law, sets fire to the house in consequence of A's instigation. B has committed no offence, but A is guilty of abetting the offence of setting fire to a dwelling-house, and is liable to the punishment provided for that offence.

(d) A, intending to cause a theft to be committed, instigates B to take property belonging to Z out of Z's possession. A induces B to believe that the property belongs to A. B takes the property out of Z's possession, in good faith believing it to be A's property. B, acting under this misconception, does not take dishonestly, and therefore does not commit theft. But A is guilty of abetting theft, and is liable to the same punishment as if B had committed theft.

Explanation 4.—The abetment of an offence being an offence, the abetment of such an abetment is also an offence.

Illustration.

A instigates B to instigate C to murder Z. B accordingly instigates C to murder Z, and C commits that offence in consequence of B's instigation. B is liable to be punished for his offence with the punishment for murder, and as A instigated B to commit the offence, A is also liable to the same punishment.

Explanation 5.—It is not necessary to the commission of the offence of abetment by conspiracy that the abettor should concert the offence with the person who commits it. It is sufficient if he engage in the conspiracy in pursuance of which the offence is committed.

Illustration.

A conceals with B a plan for poisoning Z. It is agreed that A shall administer the poison. B then explains the plan to C, mentioning that a third person is to administer the poison, but without mentioning A's name. C agrees to procure the poison and procures and delivers it to B for the purpose of its being used in the manner explained. A administers the poison. Z dies in consequence. Here, though A and C have not conspired together, yet C has been engaged in the conspiracy, in pursuance of which Z has been murdered. C has therefore committed the offence defined in this Section and is liable to the punishment for murder.

109. Whoever abets any offence shall, if the act abetted is committed in consequence of the abetment, and no express provision is made by this Code for the punishment of such abetment, be punished with the punishment provided for the offence.

Explanation.—An act or offence is said to be committed in consequence of abetment, when it is committed in consequence of the instigation, or in pursuance of the conspiracy, or with the aid which constitutes the abetment.

Illustrations.

(a) A offers a bribe to B, a public servant, as a reward for showing A some favor in the exercise of B's official functions. B accepts the bribe. A has abetted the offence defined in Section 161.

(b) A instigates B to give false evidence. B, in consequence of the instigation, commits that offence. A is guilty of abetting that offence, and is liable to the same punishment as B.

(c) A and B conspire to poison Z. A, in pursuance of the conspiracy, procures the poison and delivers it to B in order that he may administer it to Z. B, in pursuance of the conspiracy, administers the poison to Z in A's absence and thereby causes Z's death. Here B is guilty of murder. A is guilty of abetting that offence by conspiracy, and is liable to the punishment for murder.

110. Whoever abets the commission of an offence shall, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention or knowledge from that of the abettor, be punished with the punishment provided for the offence which would have been committed if the act had been done with the intention or knowledge of the abettor and with no other.

111. When an act is abetted and a different act is done, the abettor is liable for the act done, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had directly abetted it; provided the act done was a probable consequence of the abetment, and was committed under the influence of the instigation, or with the aid or in pursuance of the conspiracy which constituted the abetment.

Illustrations.

(a) A instigates a child to put poison into the food of Z and gives him poison for that purpose. The child, in consequence of the instigation, by mistake puts the poison into the food of Y, which is by the side of that of Z. Here, if the child was acting under the influence of A's instigation and the act done was under the circumstances a probable consequence of the abetment, A is liable in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had instigated the child to put the poison into the food of Y.

(b) A instigates B to burn Z's house. B sets fire to the house and at the same time commits theft of property there. A, though guilty of abetting the burning of the house, is not guilty of abetting the theft; for the theft was a distinct act and not a probable consequence of the burning.

(c) A instigates B and C to break into an inhabited house at midnight for the purpose of robbery, and provides them with arms for that purpose. B and C break into the house, and being resisted by Z, one of the inmates, murder Z. Here if that murder was the probable consequence of the abetment, A is liable to the punishment provided for murder.

112. If the act for which the abettor is liable under the last preceding Section is committed in addition to the act abetted and constitutes a distinct offence, the abettor is liable to punishment for each of the offences.

Illustration.

A instigates B to resist by force a distress made by a public servant. B, in consequence, resists that distress. In offering the resistance, B voluntarily causes grievous hurt to the officer executing the distress. As B has committed both the offence of resisting the distress and the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, B is liable to punishment for both these offences; and if A knew that B was likely voluntarily to cause grievous hurt in resisting the distress, A will also be liable to punishment for each of the offences.

113. When an act is abetted with the intention on the part of the abettor of causing a particular effect, and an act for which the abettor is liable in consequence of the abetment, causes a different effect from that intended by the abettor, the abettor is liable for the effect caused, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had abetted the act with the intention of causing that effect; provided he knew that the act abetted was likely to cause that effect.

Illustration.

A instigates B to cause grievous hurt to Z. B, in consequence of the instigation, causes grievous hurt to Z. Z dies in consequence. Here, if A knew that the grievous hurt abetted was likely to cause death, A is liable to be punished with the punishment provided for murder.

114. Whenever any person, who, if absent would be liable to be punished as an abettor, is present when the act or offence for which he would be punishable in consequence of the abetment is committed, he shall be deemed to have committed such act or offence.

115. Whoever abets the commission of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, shall, if that offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment, and no express provision is made by this Code for the punishment of such abetment, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if any act for which the abettor is liable in consequence of the abetment, and which causes hurt to any person, is done, the abettor shall be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Illustration.

A instigates B to murder Z. The offence is not committed. If B had murdered Z, he would have been subject to the punishment of death or transportation for life. Therefore A is liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and also to a fine; and if any hurt be done to Z, in consequence of the abetment, he will be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years, and to fine.

116. Whoever abets an offence punishable with imprisonment shall, if that offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment, and no express provision is made by this Code for the punishment of such abetment, be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for that offence, for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term provided for that offence, or with such fine as is provided for that offence, or with both; and if the abettor be a public servant whose duty it is to prevent the commission of such offence, the abettor shall be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for that offence, for a term which may extend to one-half of the longest term provided for the offence, or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both.

Illustrations.

(a) A offers a bribe to B, a public servant, as a reward for showing A some favor in the exercise of B's official functions. B refuses to accept the bribe. A is punishable under this Section.

(b) A instigates B to give false evidence. Here, if B does not give false evidence, A has nevertheless committed the offence defined in this Section, and is punishable accordingly.

(c) A, a police officer, whose duty it is to prevent robbery, abets the commission of robbery. Here, though the robbery be not committed, A is liable to one-half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence, and also to fine.

(d) B abets the commission of robbery by A, a police officer, whose duty it is to prevent that offence. Here, though the robbery be not committed, B is liable to one-half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for the offence of robbery, and also to fine.

117. Whoever abets the commission of an offence by the public generally or by any number or class of persons exceeding ten, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Illustration.

A affixes in a public place a placard, instigating a sect consisting of more than ten members to meet at a certain time and place, for the purpose of attacking the members of an adverse sect, while engaged in a procession. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

118. Whoever, intending to facilitate, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby facilitate, the commission of any offence punishable with death or transportation for life—
by any act or illegal omission, the existence of a design to commit such offence, or makes any representation which he knows to be false respecting such design shall, if that offence be committed, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years; or, if the offence be not committed, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years; and in either case shall also be liable to fine.

Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life—
If the offence be committed.

If the offence be not committed.

Illustration.

A knowing that dacoity is about to be committed at B, falsely informs the Magistrate that a dacoity is about to be committed at C, a place in an opposite direction, and thereby misleads the Magistrate with intent to facilitate the commission of the offence. The dacoity is committed at B in pursuance of the design. A is punishable under this Section.

119. Whoever, being a public servant, intending to facilitate or knowing it to be likely, that he will thereby facilitate, the commission of any offence, the commission of which it is his duty as such public servant to prevent, voluntarily conceals, by any act or illegal omission, the existence of a design to commit such offence, or makes any representation which he knows to be false respecting such design, shall, if the offence be committed, be punished with imprisonment, of any description provided for the offence, for a term which may extend to one-half of the longest term of such imprisonment, or with such fine as is provided for that offence, or with both; or

If the offence be not committed.

If the offence be punishable with death, &c.

If the offence be punishable with death, &c.

ten years; or, if the offence be not committed, shall be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of such imprisonment, or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both.

If the offence be not committed.

provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of such imprisonment, or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both.

Illustration.

A, an officer of police, being legally bound to give information of all designs to commit robbery which may come to his knowledge, and knowing that B designs to commit robbery, omits to give such information, with intent to facilitate the commission of that offence. Here A has by an illegal omission concealed the existence of B's design, and is liable to punishment according to the provision of this Section.

120. Whoever, intending to facilitate or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby facilitate the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment, voluntarily conceals, by any act or illegal omission, the existence of a design to commit such offence, or makes any representation which he knows to be false respecting such design, shall, if the offence be committed, be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth, and, if the offence be not committed, to one-eighth of the longest term of such imprisonment, or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both.

Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment.

If the offence be committed.

If not committed.

term of such imprisonment, or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both.

CHAPTER VI.

OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

121. Whoever wages war against the Queen, or attempts to wage such war, or abets the waging of such war, shall be punished with death, or transportation for life, and shall forfeit all his property.

Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war against the Queen.

or attempts to wage such war, or abets the waging of such war, shall be punished with death, or transportation for life, and shall forfeit all his property.

Illustrations.

(a) A joins an insurrection against the Queen. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

(b) A in India abets an insurrection against the Queen's Government in Ceylon by sending arms to the insurgents. A is guilty of abetting the waging of war against the Queen.

122. Whoever collects men, arms, or ammunition or otherwise prepares to wage war with the intention of either waging or being prepared to wage war against the Queen, shall be punished with transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall forfeit all his property.

Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.

the Queen, shall be punished with transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall forfeit all his property.

123. Whoever by any act, or by any illegal concealment, conceals the existence of a design to wage war against the Queen, intending by such concealment to facilitate, or knowing it to be likely that such concealment will facilitate the waging of such war, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Concealing with omission, the existence of a design to wage war against the Queen, intending by such concealment to facilitate, or knowing it to be likely that such concealment will facilitate the waging of such war, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

124. Whoever, with the intention of inducing or compelling the Governor-General of India, or the Governor of any Presidency, or a Lieutenant-Governor, or a Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, or

Assaulting Governor-General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.

of the Council of any Presidency, to exercise or refrain from exercising in any manner any of the lawful powers of such Governor-General, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Member of Council, assaults or wrongfully restrains, or attempts wrongfully to restrain, or overawes by means of criminal force or the show of criminal force, or attempts so to overawe such Governor-General, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Member of Council, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

125. Whoever wages war against the Government of any Asiatic power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or attempts to wage such war, or abets the waging of such war, shall be punished with transportation for life, to which fine may be added; or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, to which fine may be added; or with fine.

126. Whoever commits depredation, or makes preparations to commit depredation, on the territories of any power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine and to forfeiture of any property used or intended to be used in committing such depredation, or acquired by such depredation.

127. Whoever receives any property knowing the same to have been taken in the commission of any of the offences mentioned in Sections 125 and 126, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to be fined and to forfeiture of the property so received.

128. Whoever, being a public servant and having the custody of any State Prisoner or Prisoner of War, voluntarily allows such prisoner to escape from any place in which such prisoner is confined, shall be punished with transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

129. Whoever, being a public servant and having the custody of any State Prisoner or Prisoner of War, negligently suffers such prisoner to escape from any place of confinement in which such prisoner is confined, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

130. Whoever knowingly aids or assists any State Prisoner or Prisoner of War in escaping from lawful custody, or rescues or attempts to rescue any such prisoner, or harbours or conceals any such prisoner who has escaped from lawful custody, or offers or attempts to offer any resistance to the re-capture of such prisoner, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation.—A State Prisoner or Prisoner of War, who is permitted to be at large on his parole within certain limits in British India, is said to escape from lawful custody if he goes beyond the limits within which he is allowed to be at large.

CHAPTER VII.

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131. Whoever abets the committing of mutiny by an officer, soldier, or sailor, in the Army or Navy of the Queen, or attempts to seduce a soldier or sailor from his duty, any such officer, soldier, or sailor from his allegiance or his duty, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

132. Whoever abets the committing of mutiny by an officer, soldier, or sailor, in the Army or Navy of the Queen, shall, if mutiny be committed in consequence thereof, be punished with death or with transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

133. Whoever abets an assault by an officer, soldier, or sailor, in the Army or Navy of the Queen, on any superior officer being in the execution of his office, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

134. Whoever abets an assault by an officer, soldier, or sailor, in the Army or Navy of the Queen, on any superior officer being in the execution of his office, shall, if such assault be committed in consequence of that abetment, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

135. Whoever abets the desertion of any officer, soldier, or sailor, in the Army or Navy of the Queen, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

136. Whoever, except as hereinafter excepted, knowing or having reason to believe that an officer, soldier, or sailor, in the Army or Navy of the Queen, has deserted, harbours such officer, soldier, or sailor, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Exception.—This provision does not extend to the case in which the harbour is given by a wife to her husband.

137. The master or person in charge of a merchant vessel, on board of which any deserter from the Army or Navy of the Queen is concealed, shall, though ignorant of such concealment, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred

Rupees, if he might have known of such concealment but for some neglect of his duty as such master or person in charge, or but for some want of discipline on board of the vessel.

138. Whoever abets what he knows to be

Abetment of act of an act of insubordination by insubordination by a an officer, soldier, or sailor, soldier or sailor. in the Army or Navy of the Queen, shall, if such act of insubordination be committed in consequence of that abetment, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

139. No person subject to any Articles of War for the Army or Navy of the Queen, or for any part of such Army or Navy, is subject to punishment under this Code for any of the offences defined in this Chapter.

140. Whoever, not being a soldier in the Military or Naval service of the Queen, wears any garb or carries any token resembling any garb or token used by such a soldier, with the intention that it may be believed that he is such a soldier, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILITY.

141. An assembly of five or more persons is designated an "unlawful assembly," if the common object of the persons composing that assembly, is—

First.—To overawe by criminal force, or show of criminal force, the Legislative or Executive Government of India, or the Government of any Presidency, or any Lieutenant-Governor, or any Public Servant in the exercise of the lawful power of such Public Servant; or

Second.—To resist the execution of any law, or of any legal process; or

Third.—To commit any mischief or criminal trespass, or other offence; or

Fourth.—By means of criminal force, or show of criminal force, to any person, to take or obtain possession of any property, or to deprive any person of the enjoyment of a right of way, or of the use of water or other incorporeal right of which he is in possession or enjoyment, or to enforce any right or supposed right; or

Fifth.—By means of criminal force, or show of criminal force, to compel any person to do what he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do what he is legally entitled to do.

Explanation.—An assembly which was not unlawful when it assembled may subsequently become an unlawful assembly.

142. Whoever, being aware of facts which render any assembly an unlawful assembly, intentionally joins that assembly, or continues in it, is said to be a member of an unlawful assembly.

143. Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

144. Whoever, being armed with any deadly weapon, or with any thing which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death, is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

145. Whoever joins or continues in an unlawful assembly, knowing that such unlawful assembly has been commanded in the manner prescribed by law to disperse, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

146. Whenever force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, every member of such assembly is guilty of the offence of rioting.

147. Whoever is guilty of rioting, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

148. Whoever is guilty of rioting, being armed with a deadly weapon, or with any thing which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

149. If an offence is committed by any member of an unlawful assembly in prosecution of the common object of that assembly, or such as the members of that assembly knew to be likely to be committed in prosecution of that object, every person who, at the time of the committing of that offence, is a member of the same assembly, is guilty of that offence.

150. Whoever hires or engages or employs, or promotes or connives at the hiring, engagement, or employment of any person to join or become a member of any unlawful assembly, shall be punishable as a member of such unlawful assembly, and for any offence which may be committed by any such person as a member of such unlawful assembly, in pursuance of such hiring, engagement, or employment, in the same manner as if he had been a member of such unlawful assembly, or himself had committed such offence.

151. Whoever knowingly joins or continues in any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, after such assembly has been lawfully commanded to disperse, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Explanation.—If the assembly is an unlawful assembly within the meaning of Section 141, the offender will be punishable under Section 145.

152. Whoever assaults or threatens to assault, or obstructs or attempts to obstruct, any public servant in the discharge of his duty as such public servant, in endeavoring to disperse an unlawful assembly, or to suppress a riot or affray, or uses, or threatens, or attempts to use criminal force to such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

153. Whoever maliciously or wantonly, by doing any thing which is illegal, gives provocation to any person, intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation will cause the offence of rioting to be committed, shall, if the offence of rioting be committed in consequence of such provocation, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both; and if the offence of rioting be not committed, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

154. Whenever any unlawful assembly or riot takes place, the owner or occupier of the land upon which such unlawful assembly is held, or such riot is committed, and any person having or claiming an interest in such land, shall be punishable with fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, if he or his agent or manager, knowing that such offence is being or has been committed, or having reason to believe it is likely to be committed, do not give the earliest notice thereof in his or their power to the principal officer at the nearest Police station, and do not, in the case of his or their having reason to believe that it was about to be committed, use all lawful means in his or their power to prevent it, and in the event of its taking place, do not use all lawful means in his or their power to disperse or suppress the riot or unlawful assembly.

155. Whenever a riot is committed for the benefit or on behalf of any person who is the owner or occupier of any land respecting which such riot takes place, or who claims any interest in such land, or in the subject of any dispute which gave rise to the riot, or who has accepted or derived any benefit therefrom, such person shall be punishable with fine, if he or his agent or manager, having reason to believe that such riot was likely to be committed, or that the unlawful assembly by which such riot was committed was likely to be held, shall not respectively use all lawful means in his or their power to prevent such assembly or riot from taking place, and for suppressing and dispersing the same.

156. Whenever a riot is committed for the benefit or on behalf of any person who is the owner or occupier of any land respecting which such riot takes place, or who claims any interest in such land, or in the subject of any dispute which gave rise to the riot, or who has accepted or derived any benefit therefrom, the agent or manager of such person shall be punishable with fine, if such agent or manager, having reason to believe that such riot was likely to be committed, or that the unlawful assembly by which such riot was committed was likely to be held, shall not respectively use all lawful means in his or their power to prevent such assembly or riot from taking place, and for suppressing and dispersing the same.

157. Whoever maliciously or wantonly, by doing any thing which is illegal, gives provocation to any person, intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation will cause the offence of rioting to be committed, shall, if the offence of rioting be committed in consequence of such provocation, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both; and if the offence of rioting be not committed, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

158. Whoever is engaged or hired, or offers or attempts to be hired or engaged, to do or assist in doing any of the acts specified in Section 111, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both; and whoever, being so engaged or hired as aforesaid, goes armed, or engages or offers to go armed, with any deadly weapon or with any thing which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

159. When two or more persons, by fighting in a public place, disturb the public peace, they are said to "commit an affray."

160. Whoever commits an affray, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred Rupees, or with both.

161. Whoever, being or expecting to be a public servant, accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept, or attempts to obtain from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration, as a motive or reward for doing or forbearing to do any official act, or for showing or forbearing to show, in the exercise of his official functions, favor or disfavor to any person, or for rendering or attempting to render any service or disservice to any person, with the Legislative or Executive Government of India, or with the Government of any Presidency or with any Lieutenant-Governor, or with any public servant, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

162. Whoever, being or expecting to be a public servant, accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept, or attempts to obtain from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration, as a motive or reward for doing or forbearing to do any official act, or for showing or forbearing to show, in the exercise of his official functions, favor or disfavor to any person, or for rendering or attempting to render any service or disservice to any person, with the Legislative or Executive Government of India, or with the Government of any Presidency or with any Lieutenant-Governor, or with any public servant, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

CHAPTER IX.

OF OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161. Whoever, being or expecting to be a public servant, accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept, or attempts to obtain from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration, as a motive or reward for doing or forbearing to do any official act, or for showing or forbearing to show, in the exercise of his official functions, favor or disfavor to any person, or for rendering or attempting to render any service or disservice to any person, with the Legislative or Executive Government of India, or with the Government of any Presidency or with any Lieutenant-Governor, or with any public servant, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Explanation.—"Expecting to be a public servant." If a person not expecting to be in office obtains a gratification by deceiving others into a belief that he is about to be in office, and that he will then serve them, he may be guilty of

cheating, but he is not guilty of the offence defined in this Section.

"Gratification." The word "gratification" is not restricted to pecuniary gratifications, or to gratifications estimable in money.

"Legal remuneration." The words "legal remuneration" are not restricted to remuneration which a public servant can lawfully demand, but include all remuneration which he is permitted by the Government which he serves to accept.

"A motive or reward for doing." A person who receives a gratification as a motive for doing what he does not intend to do, or as a reward for doing what he has not done, comes within these words.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a Moonsiff, obtains from Z, a banker, a situation in Z's bank for A's brother, as a reward to A for deciding a case in favor of Z. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

(b) A, holding the office of Resident at the Court of a subsidiary power, accepts a lakh of Rupees from the Minister of that power. It does not appear that A accepted this sum as a motive or reward for doing or forbearing to do any particular official act, or for rendering or attempting to render any particular service to that power with the British Government. But it does appear that A accepted the sum as a motive or reward for generally showing favor in the exercise of his official functions to that power. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

(c) A, a public servant, induces Z erroneously to believe that A's influence with the Government has obtained a title for Z, and thus induces Z to give A money as a reward for this service. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

162. Whoever accepts, or obtains, or agrees to accept, or attempts to obtain, from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever as a motive or reward for inducing, by corrupt or illegal means, any public servant to do or to forbear to do any official act, or in the exercise of the official functions of such public servant to show favor or disfavor to any person, or to render or attempt to render any service or disservice to any person, with the Legislative or Executive Government of India, or with the Government of any Presidency, or with any Lieutenant-Governor, or with any public servant, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

163. Whoever accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, as a motive or reward for inducing, by the exercise of personal influence, any public servant to do or to forbear to do any official act, or in the exercise of the official functions of such public servant to show favor or disfavor to any person, or to render or attempt to render any service or disservice to any person, with the Legislative or Executive Government of India, or with the Government of any Presidency, or with any Lieutenant-Governor, or with any public servant, as such, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Illustration.

An Advocate who receives a fee for arguing a case before a Judge; a person who receives pay for arranging and correct-

ing a memorial addressed to Government, setting forth the services and claims of the memorialist; a paid agent for a condemned criminal, who lays before the Government statements tending to show that the condemnation was unjust—are not within this Section, inasmuch as they do not exercise or profess to exercise personal influence.

164. Whoever, being a public servant, in respect of whom either of the offences defined in the last two preceding Sections is committed, abets the offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Illustration.

A is a public servant. B, A's wife, receives a present as a motive for soliciting A to give an office to a particular person. A abets her doing so. B is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or fine, or both. A is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

165. Whoever, being a public servant, accepts, or obtains, or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, for himself or for any other person, any valuable thing, without consideration, from any person whom he knows to have been, or to be, or to be likely to be concerned in any proceeding or business transacted or about to be transacted by such public servant, or having any connection with the official functions of himself or of any public servant to whom he is subordinate, or from any person whom he knows to be interested in or related to the person so concerned, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a Collector, hires a house of Z, who has a settlement case pending before him. It is agreed that A shall pay fifty Rupees a month, the house being such that, if the bargain were made in good faith, A would be required to pay two hundred Rupees a month. A has obtained a valuable thing from Z without adequate consideration.

(b) A, a Judge, buys of Z, who has a cause pending in A's Court, Government Promissory Notes at a discount, when they are selling in the market at a premium. A has obtained a valuable thing from Z without adequate consideration.

(c) Z's brother is apprehended and taken before A, a Magistrate, on a charge of perjury. A sells to Z shares in a bank at a premium, when they are selling in the market at a discount. Z pays A for the shares accordingly. The money so obtained by A is a valuable thing obtained by him without adequate consideration.

166. Whoever, being a public servant, knowingly disobeys any direction of the law as to the way in which he is to conduct himself as such public servant, intending to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will, by such disobedience, cause injury to any person, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Illustration.

A, being an officer directed by law to take property in execution, in order to satisfy a decree pronounced in favor by a Court of Justice, knowingly disobeys that direction of law, with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause injury to Z. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

167. Whoever being a public servant, and Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury. being, as such public servant, charged with the preparation or translation of any document, frames or translates that document in a manner which he knows or believes to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause injury to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

168. Whoever, being a public servant, and Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade. being legally bound as such public servant not to engage in trade, engages in trade, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

169. Whoever, being a public servant, and Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property. being legally bound, as such public servant, not to purchase or bid for certain property, purchases or bids for that property, either in his own name or in the name of another, or jointly or in shares with others, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both; and the property, if purchased, shall be confiscated.

170. Whoever pretends to hold any particular office as a public servant, Personating a public servant. knowing that he does not hold such office, or falsely personates any other person holding such office, and in such assumed character does or attempts to do any act under color of such office, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

171. Whoever, not belonging to a certain class of public servants, wears Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent. any garb, or carries any token resembling any garb or token used by that class of public servants, with the intention that it may be believed, or with the knowledge that it is likely to be believed, that he belongs to that class of public servants, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER X.

OF CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172. Whoever absconds in order to avoid being Absconding to avoid service of summons, or other proceeding from a public servant. served with a summons, notice, or order proceeding from any public servant legally competent, as such public servant, to issue such summons, notice, or order, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both; or if the summons, notice, or order is to attend in person or by agent, or to produce a document in a Court of Justice, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

173. Whoever in any manner intentionally Preventing service of summons or other proceeding, or preventing publication thereof. prevents the serving on himself, or on any other person, of any summons, notice, or order proceeding from any public servant legally competent, as such public servant, to issue such summons, notice, or order, or intentionally prevents the lawful affixing to any place of any such summons, notice, or order, or intentionally removes any such summons, notice, or order from any place to which it is lawfully affixed, or intentionally prevents the lawful making of any proclamation, under the authority of any public servant legally competent, as such public servant, to direct such proclamation to be made, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both; or, if the summons, notice, order, or proclamation is to attend in person or by agent, or to produce a document in a Court of Justice, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

174. Whoever being legally bound to attend in person or by an agent at a certain place and time in obedience to a summons, notice, order, or proclamation proceeding from any public servant legally competent, as such public servant, to issue the same, intentionally omits to attend at that place or time, or departs from the place where he is bound to attend before the time at which it is lawful for him to depart, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both; or if the summons, notice, order, or proclamation is to attend in person or by agent in a Court of Justice, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

Illustrations.

(a) A being legally bound to appear before the Supreme Court at Calcutta in obedience to a subpoena issuing from that Court, intentionally omits to appear. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

(b) A being legally bound to appear before a Zillah Judge as a witness, in obedience to a summons issued by that Zillah Judge, intentionally omits to appear. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

175. Whoever, being legally bound to produce or deliver up any document to any public servant, as such, intentionally omits so to produce or deliver up the same, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both; or if the document is to be produced or delivered up to a Court of Justice, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

Illustration.

A, being legally bound to produce a document before a Zillah Court, intentionally omits to produce the same. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

176. Whoever being legally bound to give any notice or to furnish information on any subject to any public servant, as such, intentionally omits to give such notice, or to furnish such information in the manner and at the time required by law, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both; or, if the notice or information required to be given respects the commission of an offence, or is required for the purpose of preventing the commission of an offence, or in order to the apprehension of an offender, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

177. Whoever, being legally bound to furnish information on any subject to any public servant, as such, furnishes, as true, information on the subject which he knows or has reason to believe to be false, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both; or, if the information which he is legally bound to give respects the commission of an offence, or is required for the purpose of preventing the commission of an offence, or in order to the apprehension of an offender, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a landholder, knowing of the commission of a murder within the limits of his estate, wilfully misinforms the Magistrate of the District that the death has occurred by accident in consequence of the bite of a snake. A is guilty of the offence defined in this Section.

(b) A, a village watchman, knowing that a considerable body of strangers has passed through his village in order to commit a dacoity in the house of Z, a wealthy merchant residing in a neighbouring place, and being bound, under Clause 5 Section VII. Regulation III. 1821, of the Bengal Code, to give early and punctual information of the above fact to the officer of the nearest Police Station, wilfully misinforms the Police Officer that a body of suspicious characters passed through the village with a view to commit dacoity in a certain distant place in a different direction. Here A is guilty of the offence defined in this Section.

178. Whoever refuses to bind himself by an oath to state the truth, when required so to bind himself by a public servant, legally competent to require that he shall so bind himself, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

179. Whoever, being legally bound to state the truth on any subject to any public servant, refuses to answer any question demanded of him touching that subject by such public servant in the exercise of the legal powers of such public servant, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

180. Whoever refuses to sign any statement made by him when required to sign that statement by a public servant legally competent to require that he shall sign that statement, shall be

punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both.

181. Whoever, being legally bound by an oath to state the truth on any subject to any public servant or other person authorized by law to administer such oath, makes to such public servant or other person as aforesaid, touching that subject, any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

182. Whoever gives to any public servant any information which he knows or believes to be false, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause such public servant to use the lawful power of such public servant to the injury or annoyance of any person, or to do or omit any thing which such public servant ought not to do or omit if the true state of facts respecting which such information is given were known by him, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

Illustrations.

(a) A informs a Magistrate that Z, a police officer, subordinate to such Magistrate, has been guilty of neglect of duty or misconduct, knowing such information to be false and knowing it to be likely that the information will cause the Magistrate to dismiss Z. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

(b) A falsely informs a public servant that Z has contrabanded salt in a secret place, knowing such information to be false, and knowing that it is likely that the consequence of the information will be a search of Z's premises, attended with annoyance to Z. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

183. Whoever offers any resistance to the taking of any property by the lawful authority of any public servant, knowing or having reason to believe that he is such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

184. Whoever intentionally obstructs any sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of any public servant, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both.

185. Whoever, at any sale of property held by the lawful authority of a public servant as such, purchases or bids for any property on account of any person, whether himself or any other, whom he knows to be under a legal incapacity to purchase that property at that sale, or bids for such property not intending to perform the obligations under which he lays himself by such bidding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees, or with both.

186. Whoever voluntarily obstructs any public servant in the discharge of his public functions, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both.

187. Whoever, being bound by law to render assistance, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees, or with both; and if such assistance be demanded of him by a public servant legally competent to make such demand for the purposes of executing any process lawfully issued by a Court of Justice, or of preventing the commission of an offence, or of suppressing a riot or affray, or of apprehending a person charged with or guilty of an offence, or of having escaped from lawful custody, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both.

188. Whoever, knowing that, by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, he is directed to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management, disobeys such direction, shall, if such disobedience causes or tends to cause obstruction, annoyance, or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance, or injury, to any persons lawfully employed, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees, or with both; and if such disobedience causes or tends to cause danger to human life, health, or safety, or causes or tends to cause a riot or affray, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

Explanation.—It is not necessary that the offender should intend to produce harm, or contemplate his disobedience as likely to produce harm. It is sufficient that he knows of the order which he disobeys, and that his disobedience produces, or is likely to produce harm.

Illustration.

An order is promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, directing that a religious procession shall not pass down a certain street. A knowingly disobeys the order, and thereby causes danger of riot. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

189. Whoever holds out any threat of injury to any public servant, or to any person in whom he believes that public servant to be interested, for the purpose of inducing that public servant to do any act, or to forbear or delay to do any act, connected with the exercise of the public functions of such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

190. Whoever holds out any threat of injury to any person for the purpose of inducing that person to refrain or desist from making a legal application for protection against any injury to any public servant legally empowered as such to give such protection, or to cause such protection to be given, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

CHAPTER XI.

OF FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

191. Whoever being legally bound by an oath, or by any express provision of law to state the truth or being bound by law to make a declaration upon any subject, makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, is said to give false evidence.

Explanation 1.—A statement is within the meaning of this Section, whether it is made verbally or otherwise.

Explanation 2.—A false statement as to the belief of the person attesting is within the meaning of this Section, and a person may be guilty of giving false evidence by stating that he believes a thing which he does not believe, as well as by stating that he knows a thing which he does not know.

Illustrations.

(a) A, in support of a just claim which B has against Z for one thousand Rupees, falsely swears on a trial that he heard Z admit the justice of B's claim. A has given false evidence.

(b) A, being bound by an oath to state the truth, states that he believes a certain signature to be the handwriting of Z, when he does not believe it to be the handwriting of Z. Here A states that which he knows to be false, and therefore gives false evidence.

(c) A, knowing the general character of Z's handwriting, states that he believes a certain signature to be the handwriting of Z; A in good faith believing it to be so. Here A's statement is merely as to his belief, and is true as to his belief, and therefore, although the signature may not be the handwriting of Z, A has not given false evidence.

(d) A, being bound by an oath to state the truth, states that he knows that Z was at a particular place on a particular day, not knowing any thing upon the subject. A gives false evidence, whether Z was at that place on the day named, or not.

(e) A, an interpreter or translator, gives or certifies as a true interpretation or translation of a statement or document which he is bound by oath to interpret or translate truly, that which is not, and which he does not believe to be a true interpretation or translation. A has given false evidence.

192. Whoever causes any circumstance to exist, or makes any false entry in any book or record, or makes any document containing a false statement, intending that such circumstance, false entry, or false statement may appear in evidence in a judicial proceeding, or in a proceeding taken by law before a public servant as such, or before an arbitrator, and that such circumstance, false entry, or false statement, so appearing in evidence, may cause any person who in such proceeding is to form an opinion upon the evidence, to entertain an erroneous opinion touching any point material to the result

of such proceeding, is said "to fabricate false evidence."

Illustrations.

(a) A puts jewels into a box belonging to Z, with the intention that they may be found in that box, and that this circumstance may cause Z to be convicted of theft. A has fabricated false evidence.

(b) A makes a false entry in his shop book for the purpose of using it as corroborative evidence in a Court of Justice. A has fabricated false evidence.

(c) A, with the intention of causing Z to be convicted of a criminal conspiracy, writes a letter in imitation of Z's handwriting, purporting to be addressed to an accomplice in such criminal conspiracy, and puts the letter in a place which he knows that the officers of the police are likely to search. A has fabricated false evidence.

193. Whoever intentionally gives false evidence in any stage of a judicial proceeding, or fabricates false evidence for the purpose of being used in any stage of a judicial proceeding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; and whoever intentionally gives or fabricates false evidence in any other case, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation 1.—A trial before a Court Martial or before a Military Court of Request is a judicial proceeding.

Explanation 2.—An investigation directed by law preliminary to a proceeding before a Court of Justice, is a stage of a judicial proceeding, though that investigation may not take place before a Court of Justice.

Illustration.

A, in an enquiry before a Magistrate for the purpose of ascertaining whether Z ought to be committed for trial, makes on oath a statement which he knows to be false. As this enquiry is a stage of a judicial proceeding, A has given false evidence.

Explanation 3.—An investigation directed by a Court of Justice according to law, and conducted under the authority of a Court of Justice, is a stage of a judicial proceeding, though that investigation may not take place before a Court of Justice.

Illustration.

A, in an enquiry before an Officer deputed by a Court of Justice to ascertain on the spot the boundaries of land, makes on oath a statement which he knows to be false. As this enquiry is a stage of a judicial proceeding, A has given false evidence.

194. Whoever gives or fabricates false evidence, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, any person to be convicted of an offence which is capital by this Code, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if an innocent person be convicted and executed in consequence of such false evidence, the person who gives such false evidence shall be punished either with death or the punishment hereinbefore described.

195. Whoever gives or fabricates false evidence, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause any person to be convicted of an offence which by this Code is not capital, but punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for a term of seven years or upwards, shall be punished as a person convicted of that offence would be liable to be punished.

Illustration.

A gives false evidence before a Court of Justice, intending thereby to cause Z to be convicted of a dacoity. The punishment of dacoity is transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, with or without fine. A, therefore, is liable to such transportation or imprisonment, with or without fine.

196. Whoever corruptly uses or attempts to use as true or genuine evidence, any evidence which he knows to be false or fabricated, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave or fabricated false evidence.

197. Whoever issues or signs any certificate required by law to be given or signed, or relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence, knowing or believing that such certificate is false in any material point, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

198. Whoever corruptly uses or attempts to use any such certificate as a true certificate, knowing the same to be false in any material point, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

199. Whoever, in any declaration made or subscribed by him, which declaration any Court of Justice, or any public servant, or other person, is bound or authorized by law to receive as evidence of any fact, makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, touching any point material to the object for which the declaration is made or used, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

200. Whoever corruptly uses or attempts to use as true any such declaration, knowing the same to be false in any material point, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

Explanation.—A declaration which is inadmissible merely upon the ground of some informality, is a declaration within the meaning of Sections 199 and 200.

201. Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed, causes any evidence of the commission of that offence to disappear, with the intention of screening the offender from legal punishment, or with that intention gives any information respecting the offence which he knows or believes to be false, shall, if the offence which he knows or believes to have been committed is punishable with death, be punished with imprisonment

of either description for a term which may extend

to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the offence is punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also

be liable to fine; and if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for any term not extending to ten years, shall

be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the offence, for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of the imprisonment provided for the offence, or with fine, or with both.

Illustration.

A, knowing that B has murdered Z, assists B to hide the body with the intention of screening B from punishment. A is liable to imprisonment of either description for seven years, and also to fine.

202. Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed, intentionally omits to give any information respecting that offence which he is legally bound to give, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

203. Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed, gives any information respecting that offence which he knows or believes to be false, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

204. Whoever secretes or destroys any document which he may be lawfully compelled to produce as evidence in a Court of Justice, or in any proceeding lawfully held before a public servant as such, or obliterates or renders illegible the whole or any part of such document with the intention of preventing the same from being produced or used as evidence before such Court or public servant as aforesaid, or after he shall have been lawfully summoned or required to produce the same for that purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

205. Whoever falsely personates another, and in such assumed character makes any admission or statement, or confesses judgment, or causes any process to be issued or becomes bail or security, or does any other act in any suit or criminal prosecution, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

206. Whoever fraudulently removes, conceals, transfers, or delivers to any person any property or any interest therein, intending thereby to prevent that property or interest therein from being taken as a forfeiture or in satisfaction of a fine, under a sentence which has been pronounced, or which he knows to be likely to be

pronounced by a Court of Justice or other competent authority, or from being taken in execution of a decree or order which has been made, or which he knows to be likely to be made by a Court of Justice in a Civil suit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

207. Whoever fraudulently accepts, receives, or claims any property or any interest therein, knowing that he has no right or rightful claim to such property or interest, or practises any deception touching any right to any property or any interest therein, intending thereby to prevent that property or interest therein from being taken as a forfeiture or in satisfaction of a fine, under a sentence which has been pronounced, or which he knows to be likely to be pronounced by a Court of Justice or other competent authority, or from being taken in execution of a decree or order which has been made or which he knows to be likely to be made by a Court of Justice in a Civil suit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

208. Whoever fraudulently causes or suffers a decree or order to be passed against him at the suit of any person for a sum not due, or for a larger sum than is due to such person, or for any property or interest in property to which such person is not entitled, or fraudulently causes or suffers a decree or order to be executed against him after it has been satisfied, or for any thing in respect of which it has been satisfied, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Illustration.

A institutes a suit against Z. Z, knowing that A is likely to obtain a decree against him, fraudulently suffers a judgment to pass against him for a larger amount at the suit of B, who has no just claim against him, in order that B, either on his own account or for the benefit of Z, may share in the proceeds of any sale of Z's property which may be made under A's decree. Z has committed an offence under this Section.

209. Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly, or with intent to injure or annoy any person, makes in a Court of Justice any claim which he knows to be false, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

210. Whoever fraudulently obtains a decree or order against any person for a sum not due or for a larger sum than is due, or for any property or interest in property to which he is not entitled, or fraudulently causes a decree or order to be executed against any person after it has been satisfied or for any thing in respect of which it has been satisfied, or fraudulently suffers or permits any such act to be done in his name, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

211. Whoever, with intent to cause injury to any person, institutes or causes to be instituted any criminal proceeding against that person, or falsely charges any person with having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding or charge against that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both; and if such criminal proceeding be instituted on a false charge of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

212. Whenever an offence has been committed, whoever harbours or conceals a person whom he knows or has reason to believe to be the offender, with the intention of screening him from legal punishment, shall, if the offence is punishable with death, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the offence is punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the offence is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year and not to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of imprisonment provided for the offence, or with fine, or with both.

Exception.—This provision shall not extend to any case in which the harbour or concealment is by the husband or wife of the offender.

Illustration.

A, knowing that B has committed dacoity, knowingly conceals B in order to screen him from legal punishment. Here, as B is liable to transportation for life, A is liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding three years, and is also liable to fine.

213. Whoever accepts or attempts to obtain, or agrees to accept, any gratification for himself or any other person, or any restitution of property to himself or any other person, in consideration of his concealing an offence or of his screening any person from legal punishment for any offence, or of his not proceeding against any person for the purpose of bringing him to legal punishment, shall, if the offence is punishable with death, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the offence is punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the offence is punishable with imprisonment not extending to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the

offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of imprisonment provided for the offence, or with fine, or with both.

214. Whoever gives or causes, or offers or agrees to give or cause, any gratification to any person, or to restore or cause the restoration of any property to any person, in consideration of that person's concealing an offence, or of his screening any person from legal punishment for any offence, or of his not proceeding against any person for the purpose of bringing him to legal punishment, shall, if the offence is punishable with death, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine, and if the offence is punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the offence is punishable with imprisonment not extending to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of imprisonment provided for the offence, or with fine, or with both.

Exception.—The provisions of Sections 213 and 214 do not extend to any case in which the offence consists only of an act irrespective of the intention of the offender, and for which act the person injured may bring a civil action.

Illustrations.

(a) A assaults B with intent to commit murder. Here, as the offence does not consist of the assault only, irrespective of the intention to commit murder, it does not fall within the exception, and cannot therefore be compounded.

(b) A assaults B. Here, as the offence consists simply of the act, irrespective of the intention of the offender, and as B may have a civil action for the assault, it is within the exception and may be compounded.

(c) A commits the offence of bigamy. Here, as the offence is not the subject of a civil action, it cannot be compounded.

(d) B commits the offence of adultery with a married woman. The offence may be compounded.

215. Whoever takes or agrees or consents to take any gratification under pretence or on account of helping any person to recover any movable property of which he shall have been deprived by any offence punishable under this Code, shall, unless he uses all means in his power to cause the offender to be apprehended and convicted of the offence, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

216. Whenever any person convicted of or charged with an offence, being in lawful custody for that offence, escapes from such custody, or whenever a public servant, in the exercise of the lawful powers of such public servant, orders a certain person to be apprehended for an offence, whoever, knowing of such escape or order for apprehension, harbours or conceals that person with the intention of preventing him from being apprehended, shall be punished in the manner following, that is to say, if the offence for which

the person was in custody or is ordered to be

If a capital offence. apprehended is punishable with death, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; if the offence is punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for ten

If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment. years, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, with or without fine; and if the offence is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year and not to ten years, he shall be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of the imprisonment provided for such offence, or with fine, or with both.

Exception.—This provision does not extend to the case in which the harbour or concealment is by the husband or wife of the person to be apprehended.

217. Whoever, being a public servant, knowingly disobeys any direction of the law as to the way in which he is to conduct himself as such public servant, intending thereby to save, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby

Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save person from punishment or property from forfeiture. by save, any person from legal punishment, or subject him to a less punishment than that to which he is liable, or with intent to save, or knowing that he is likely thereby to save any property from forfeiture or any charge to which it is liable by law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

218. Whoever, being a public servant, and being, as such public servant, charged with the preparation of any record or other writing, frames that record or writing in a manner which he knows to be incorrect, with intent to cause, or knowing it to be

Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment or property from forfeiture. likely that he will thereby cause loss or injury to the public or to any person, or with intent thereby to save, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby save, any person from legal punishment, or with intent to save, or knowing that he is likely thereby to save any property from forfeiture or other charge to which it is liable by law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

219. Whoever, being a public servant, corruptly or maliciously makes or pronounces in any stage of a judicial proceeding, any report, order, verdict, or decision which he knows to be contrary to law,

Public servant in a judicial proceeding corruptly making an order, report, &c., which he knows to be contrary to law. imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

220. Whoever, being in any office which gives him legal authority to commit persons for trial or to confinement, or to keep persons in confinement, corruptly or maliciously commits any person for trial or to confinement, or keeps any person in confinement in the exercise

Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law.

of that authority, knowing that in so doing he is acting contrary to law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

221. Whoever, being a public servant, legally bound as such public servant to apprehend or to keep in confinement any person charged with or liable to be apprehended for an offence, intentionally omits to apprehend such person, or intentionally suffers such person to escape or intentionally aids such person in escaping or attempting to escape from such confinement, shall be punished as follows, that is to say:

Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend. Punishment. With imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, was charged with, or liable to be apprehended for an offence punishable with death; or

With imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, was charged with, or liable to be apprehended for an offence punishable with transportation for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years; or

With imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, was charged with, or liable to be apprehended for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term less than ten years.

222. Whoever, being a public servant, legally bound as such public servant to apprehend or to keep in confinement any person under sentence of a Court of Justice for any offence, intentionally omits to apprehend such person, or intentionally suffers such person to escape, or intentionally aids such person in escaping or attempting to escape from such confinement, shall be punished as follows, that is to say:

Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice. Punishment. With transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, is under sentence of death; or

With imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, is subject by a sentence of a Court of Justice, or by virtue of a commutation of such sentence, to transportation for life or penal servitude for life, or to transportation or penal servitude or imprisonment for a term of ten years or upwards; or

With imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, is subject by a sentence of a Court of Justice to imprisonment for a term not extending to ten years.

With imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, is subject by a sentence of a Court of Justice to imprisonment for a term not extending to ten years.

With imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, is subject by a sentence of a Court of Justice to imprisonment for a term not extending to ten years.

223. Whoever, being a public servant, legally bound as such public servant to keep in confinement any person charged with or convicted of any offence, negligently suffers such person to escape from confinement, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

224. Whoever intentionally offers any resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of himself for any offence with which he is charged or of which he has been convicted, or escapes or attempts to escape from any custody in which he is lawfully detained for any such offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Explanation.—The punishment in this Section is in addition to the punishment for which the person to be apprehended or detained in custody was liable for the offence with which he was charged, or of which he was convicted.

225. Whoever intentionally offers any resistance or illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of any other person for an offence, or rescues or attempts to rescue any other person from any custody in which that person is lawfully detained for an offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both;

Or, if the person to be apprehended, or the person rescued or attempted to be rescued, is charged with, or liable to be apprehended for an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine;

Or, if the person to be apprehended or rescued, or attempted to be rescued, is charged with, or liable to be apprehended for an offence punishable with death, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

Or, if the person to be apprehended or rescued, is liable, under the sentence of a Court of Justice or by virtue of a commutation of such a sentence, to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment, for a term of ten years or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

Or, if the person to be apprehended or rescued, or attempted to be rescued, is under sentence of death, shall be punished with transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

226. Whoever, having been lawfully transported, returns from such transportation, the term of such transportation not having expired, and his punishment not having been remitted, shall be punished with transportation for life, and shall also be liable to fine, and to be imprisoned with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years before he is so transported.

227. Whoever, having accepted any conditional remission of punishment, knowingly violates any condition on which such remission was granted, shall be punished with the punishment to which he was originally sentenced, if he has already suffered no part of that punishment, and if he has suffered any part of that punishment, then with so much of that punishment as he has not already suffered.

228. Whoever intentionally offers any insult, or causes any interruption to any public servant, while such public servant is sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

229. Whoever, by personation or otherwise, shall intentionally cause, or knowingly suffer himself to be returned, empanelled, or sworn as a juror or assessor in any case in which he knows that he is not entitled by law to be so returned, empanelled, or sworn, or, knowing himself to have been so returned, empanelled, or sworn contrary to law, shall voluntarily serve on such jury or as such assessor, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

CHAPTER XII.

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

230. Coin is metal used as money stamped and issued by the authority of some Government in order to be so used.

Coin stamped and issued by the authority of the Queen, or by the authority of the Government of India or of the Government of any Presidency or of any Government in the Queen's Dominions, is the Queen's coin.

Illustrations.

- (a) Cowries are not coin.
- (b) Lumps of unstamped copper, though used as money, are not coin.
- (c) Medals are not coin, inasmuch as they are not intended to be used as money.
- (d) The coin denominated as the Company's Rupee is the Queen's coin.

231. Whoever counterfeits, or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation.—A person commits this offence, who, intending to practise deception, or knowing it to be likely that deception will thereby be practised, causes a genuine coin to appear like a different coin.

232. Whoever counterfeits, or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's coin, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

233. Whoever makes or mends, or performs any part of the process of making or mending, or buys, sells, or disposes of, any die or instrument, for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

234. Whoever makes or mends, or performs any part of the process of making or mending, or buys, sells, or disposes of, any die or instrument, for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

235. Whoever is in possession of any instrument or material, for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin, or knowing or having reason to believe that the same is intended to be used for that purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the coin to be counterfeited is the Queen's coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

236. Whoever, being within British India, abets the counterfeiting of coin out of British India, shall be punished in the same manner as if he abetted the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.

237. Whoever imports into British India, or exports therefrom, any counterfeit coin, knowing or having reason to believe that the same is counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

238. Whoever imports into British India, or exports therefrom, any counterfeit coin, which he knows, or has reason to believe to be a counterfeit of the Queen's coin, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

239. Whoever, having any counterfeit coin, which at the time when he became possessed of it he knew to be counterfeit, fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, delivers the same to any person, or attempts to induce any person to receive it, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

240. Whoever, having any counterfeit coin which is a counterfeit of the Queen's coin, and which, at the time when he became possessed of it, he knew to be a counterfeit of the Queen's coin, fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, delivers the same to any person, or attempts to induce any person to receive it, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

241. Whoever delivers to any other person as genuine, or attempts to induce any other person to receive as genuine, any counterfeit coin, which he knows to be counterfeit, but which he did not know to be counterfeit at the time when he took it into his possession, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine to an amount which may extend to ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or with both.

Illustration.

A a coiner, delivers counterfeit Company's Rupees to his accomplice B, for the purpose of uttering them. B sells the Rupees to C, another utterer, who buys them knowing them to be counterfeit. C pays away the Rupees for goods to D, who receives them not knowing them to be counterfeit. D, after receiving the Rupees, discovers that they are counterfeit, and pays them away as if they were good. Here D is punishable only under this Section, but B and C are punishable under Section 239 or 240, as the case may be.

242. Whoever fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, is in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof, that such coin was counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

243. Whoever fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed is in possession of counterfeit coin, which is a counterfeit of the Queen's coin, having known at the time when he became possessed of it that it was counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

244. Whoever, being employed in any mint lawfully established in British India, does any act, or omits what he is legally bound to do, with the intention of causing any coin issued from that mint to be of a different weight or composition from the weight or composition fixed by law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

245. Whoever, without lawful authority, takes out of any mint, lawfully established in British India, any coining tool or instrument, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

246. Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly performs on any coin any operation which diminishes the weight or alters the composition of that coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation.—A person who scoops out part of the coin, and puts any thing else into the cavity, alters the composition of that coin.

247. Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly performs on any of the Queen's coin any operation which diminishes the weight or alters the composition of that coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

248. Whoever performs on any coin any operation which alters the appearance of that coin, with the intention that the said coin shall pass as a coin of a different description, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

249. Whoever performs on any of the Queen's coin any operation which alters the appearance of that coin, with the intention that the said coin shall pass as a coin of a different description, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

250. Whoever, having coin in his possession with respect to which the offence defined in Section 246 or 248 has been committed, and having known at the time when he became possessed of such coin that such offence had been committed with respect to it, fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, delivers such coin to any other person, or attempts to induce any other person to receive the same, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

251. Whoever having coin in his possession with respect to which the offence defined in Section 247 or 249 has been committed, and having known at the time when he became possessed of such coin that such offence had been committed with respect to it, fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, delivers such coin to any other person, or attempts to induce any other person to receive the same, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

252. Whoever fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed is in possession of coin with respect to which the offence defined in either of the Sections 246 or 248 has been committed, having known at the time of

becoming possessed thereof that such offence had been committed with respect to such coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

253. Whoever fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed is in possession of coin with respect to which the offence defined in either of the Sections 247 or 249 has been committed, having known at the time of becoming possessed thereof that such offence had been committed with respect to such coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

254. Whoever delivers to any other person as genuine, or as a coin of a different description from what it is, or attempts to induce any person to receive as genuine, or as a different coin from what it is, any coin in respect of which he knows that any such operation as that mentioned in Sections 246, 247, 248, or 249, has been performed, but in respect of which he did not at the time when he took it into his possession know that such operation had been performed, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine to an amount which may extend to ten times the value of the coin for which the altered coin is passed, or attempted to be passed.

255. Whoever counterfeits, or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting, any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation.—A person commits this offence who counterfeits by causing a genuine stamp of one denomination to appear like a genuine stamp of a different denomination.

256. Whoever has in his possession any instrument or material for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

257. Whoever makes, or performs any part of the process of making, or buys, or sells, or disposes of, any instrument for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

258. Whoever makes, or performs any part of the process of making, or buys, or sells, or disposes of, any instrument for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

259. Whoever makes, or performs any part of the process of making, or buys, or sells, or disposes of, any instrument for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

260. Whoever makes, or performs any part of the process of making, or buys, or sells, or disposes of, any instrument for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

261. Whoever makes, or performs any part of the process of making, or buys, or sells, or disposes of, any instrument for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

262. Whoever makes, or performs any part of the process of making, or buys, or sells, or disposes of, any instrument for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

263. Whoever makes, or performs any part of the process of making, or buys, or sells, or disposes of, any instrument for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

264. Whoever makes, or performs any part of the process of making, or buys, or sells, or disposes of, any instrument for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

265. Whoever makes, or performs any part of the process of making, or buys, or sells, or disposes of, any instrument for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

258. Whoever sells, or offers for sale, any stamp which he knows, or has reason to believe to be a counterfeit of any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

259. Whoever has in his possession any stamp which he knows to be a counterfeit of any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, intending to use or dispose of the same as a genuine stamp or in order that it may be used as a genuine stamp, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

260. Whoever uses as genuine any stamp knowing it to be a counterfeit of any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

261. Whoever, fraudulently or with intent to cause loss to the Government, removes or effaces from any substance bearing any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, any writing or document for which such stamp has been used, or removes from any writing or document a stamp which has been used for such writing or document, in order that such stamp may be used for a different writing or document, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

262. Whoever, fraudulently or with intent to cause loss to the Government, uses for any purpose a stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue which he knows to have been before used, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

263. Whoever, fraudulently or with intent to cause loss to Government, erases or removes from a stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue any mark put or impressed upon such stamp for the purpose of denoting that the same has been used, or knowingly has in his possession, or sells, or disposes of, any such stamp from which such mark has been erased or removed, or sells or disposes of any such stamp which he knows to have been used, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264. Whoever fraudulently uses any instrument for weighing which he knows to be false, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

265. Whoever fraudulently uses any false weight or false measure of length or capacity, or fraudulently uses any weight or any measure of length or capacity as a different weight or measure from what it is, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

266. Whoever is in possession of any instrument for weighing, or of any weight, or of any measure of length or capacity, which he knows to be false, and intending that the same may be fraudulently used, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

267. Whoever makes, sells, or disposes of, any instrument for weighing, or any weight, or any measure of length or capacity which he knows to be false, in order that the same may be used as true, or knowing that the same is likely to be used as true, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY, AND MORALS.

268. A person is guilty of a public nuisance, who does any act, or is guilty of an illegal omission which causes any common injury, danger, or annoyance to the public or to the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or which must necessarily cause injury, obstruction, danger, or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right.

A common nuisance is not excused on the ground that it causes some convenience or advantage.

269. Whoever unlawfully or negligently does any act which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe to be likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

270. Whoever malignantly does any act which is, and which he knows, or has reason to believe to be likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

271. Whoever knowingly disobeys any rule made and promulgated by the Government of India, or by any Government, for putting any vessel into a state of quarantine, or for regulating the intercourse of vessels in a state of quarantine with the shore, or with other vessels, or for regulating the intercourse between places where an infectious disease prevails, and other places, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

272. Whoever adulterates any article of food or drink, so as to make such article noxious as food or drink, intending to sell such article as food or drink, or knowing it to be likely that the same will be sold as food or drink, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

273. Whoever sells, or offers or exposes for sale, as food or drink, any article which has been rendered or has become noxious, or is in a state unfit for food or drink, knowing or having reason to believe that the same is noxious as food or drink, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

274. Whoever adulterates any drug or medical preparation in such a manner as to lessen the efficacy, or change the operation of such drug or medical preparation, or to make it noxious, intending that it shall be sold or used for, or knowing it to be likely that it will be sold or used for any medicinal purpose, as if it had not undergone such adulteration, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

275. Whoever, knowing any drug or medical preparation to have been adulterated in such a manner as to lessen its efficacy, to change its operation, or to render it noxious, sells the same, or offers or exposes it for sale, or issues it from any dispensary for medicinal purposes as unadulterated, or causes it to be used for medicinal purposes by any person not knowing of the adulteration, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

276. Whoever knowingly sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or issues from a dispensary for medicinal purposes, any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

277. Whoever voluntarily corrupts or fouls the water of any public spring or reservoir, so as to render it less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both.

278. Whoever voluntarily vitiates the atmosphere in any place so as to make it noxious to the health of persons in general dwelling or carrying on business in the neighbourhood or passing along a public way, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees.

279. Whoever drives any vehicle, or rides, on any public way in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

280. Whoever navigates any vessel in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

281. Whoever exhibits any false light, mark, or buoy, intending or knowing it to be likely that such exhibition will mislead any navigator, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

282. Whoever knowingly or negligently conveys or causes to be conveyed by water for hire in any vessel, when that vessel is in such a state or so loaded as to endanger the life of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

283. Whoever, by doing any act, or by omitting to take order with any property in his possession or under his charge, causes danger, obstruction, or injury to any person in any public way or public line of navigation, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees.

284. Whoever does, with any poisonous substance, any act in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any poisonous substance in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such poisonous substance, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

285. Whoever does, with fire or any combustible matter, any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any fire or any combustible matter in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such fire or combustible matter, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

286. **Whoever does, with any explosive substance, any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any explosive substance in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from that substance, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.**

287. **Whoever does, with any machinery, any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any machinery in his possession or under his care as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such machinery, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.**

288. **Whoever, in pulling down or repairing any building, knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with that building as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from the fall of that building, or of any part thereof, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.**

289. **Whoever knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any animal in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life, or any probable danger of grievous hurt from such animal, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.**

290. **Whoever commits a public nuisance in any case not otherwise punishable by this Code, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees.**

291. **Whoever repeats or continues a public nuisance, having been enjoined by any public servant who has lawful authority to issue such injunction not to repeat or continue such nuisance, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.**

292. **Whoever sells or distributes, imports or prints for sale or hire, or willfully exhibits to public view; any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation, or figure, or attempts or offers so to do, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.**

Exception.—This Section does not extend to any representation sculptured, engraved, painted, or

otherwise represented, on or in any temple, or on any car used for the conveyance of idols, or kept or used for any religious purpose.

293. **Whoever has in his possession any such obscene book or other thing as is mentioned in the last preceding Section for the purpose of sale, distribution, or public exhibition, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.**

294. **Whoever sings, recites, or utters in or near any public place any obscene song, ballad, or words to the annoyance of others, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.**

CHAPTER XV.

• OF OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295. **Whoever destroys, damages, or defiles any place of worship, or any object held sacred by any class of persons with the intention of thereby insulting the religion of any class of persons, or with the knowledge that any class of persons is likely to consider such destruction, damage, or defilement as an insult to their religion, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.**

296. **Whoever voluntarily causes disturbance to any assembly lawfully engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.**

297. **Whoever, with the intention of wounding the feelings of any person, or of insulting the religion of any person, or with the knowledge that the feelings of any person are likely to be wounded, or that the religion of any person is likely to be insulted thereby, commits any trespass in any place of worship or on any place of sepulture or any place set apart for the performance of funeral rites or as a depository for the remains of the dead, or offers any indignity to any human corpse, or causes disturbance to any persons assembled for the performance of funeral ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.**

298. **Whoever, with the deliberate intention of wounding the religious feelings of any person, utters any word or makes any sound in the hearing of that person, or makes any gesture in the sight of that person, or places any object in the sight of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.**

CHAPTER XVI. OF OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

OF OFFENCES AFFECTING LIFE.

299. Whoever causes death by doing an act with the intention of causing death, or with the intention of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, or with the knowledge that he is likely by such act to cause death, commits the offence of culpable homicide.

Illustrations.

(a) A lays sticks and turf over a pit, with the intention of thereby causing death, or with the knowledge that death is likely to be thereby caused. Z, believing the ground to be firm, treads on it, falls in, and is killed. A has committed the offence of culpable homicide.

(b) A knows Z to be behind a bush. B does not know it. A, intending to cause, or knowing it to be likely to cause Z's death, induces B to fire at the bush. B fires and kills Z. Here B may be guilty of no offence; but A has committed the offence of culpable homicide.

(c) A, by shooting at a fowl with intent to kill and steal it, kills B, who is behind a bush; A not knowing that he was there. Here, although A was doing an unlawful act, he was not guilty of culpable homicide, as he did not intend to kill B, or to cause death by doing an act that he knew was likely to cause death.

Explanation 1.—A person who causes bodily injury to another who is laboring under a disorder, disease, or bodily infirmity, and thereby accelerates the death of that other, shall be deemed to have caused his death.

Explanation 2.—Where death is caused by bodily injury, the person who causes such bodily injury shall be deemed to have caused the death, although by resorting to proper remedies and skilful treatment the death might have been prevented.

Explanation 3.—The causing of the death of a child in the mother's womb is not homicide. But it may amount to culpable homicide to cause the death of a living child, if any part of that child has been brought forth, though the child may not have breathed or been completely born.

300. Except in the cases hereinafter excepted, culpable homicide is murder, if the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing death; or—

2ndly.—If it is done with the intention of causing such bodily injury as the offender knows to be likely to cause the death of the person to whom the harm is caused; or—

3rdly.—If it is done with the intention of causing bodily injury to any person and the bodily injury intended to be inflicted is sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death; or—

4thly.—If the person committing the act knows that it is so imminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death, or such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, and commits such act without any excuse for incurring the risk of causing death or such injury as aforesaid.

Illustrations.

(a) A shoots Z with the intention of killing him. Z dies in consequence. A commits murder.

(b) A, knowing that Z is laboring under such a disease that a blow is likely to cause his death, strikes him with the intention of causing bodily injury. Z dies in consequence of the blow. A is guilty of murder, although the blow might not have been sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause the death of a person in a sound state of health. But if A, not knowing that Z is laboring under any disease, gives him such a blow as would not in the ordinary course of nature kill a person in a sound state of health, here A,

although he may intend to cause bodily injury, is not guilty of murder, if he did not intend to cause death, or such bodily injury as in the ordinary course of nature would cause death.

(c) A intentionally gives Z a sword-cut or club-wound sufficient to cause the death of a man in the ordinary course of nature. Z dies in consequence. Here, A is guilty of murder, although he may not have intended to cause Z's death.

(d) A without any excuse fires a loaded cannon into a crowd of persons and kills one of them. A is guilty of murder, although he may not have had a premeditated design to kill any particular individual.

Exception 1.—Culpable homicide is not murder if the offender, whilst deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation, causes the death of the person who gave the provocation, or causes the death of any other person by mistake or accident.

The above exception is subject to the following provisos:—

First.—That the provocation is not sought or voluntarily provoked by the offender as an excuse for killing or doing harm to any person.

Secondly.—That the provocation is not given by anything done in obedience to the law or by a public servant in the lawful exercise of the powers of such public servant.

Thirdly.—That the provocation is not given by anything done in the lawful exercise of the right of private defence.

Explanation. Whether the provocation was grave and sudden enough to prevent the offence from amounting to murder is a question of fact.

Illustrations.

(a) A, under the influence of passion excited by a provocation given by Z, intentionally kills Y, Z's child. This is murder, inasmuch as the provocation was not given by the child, and the death of the child was not caused by accident or misfortune in doing an act caused by the provocation.

(b) Y gives grave and sudden provocation to A. A, on this provocation, fires a pistol at Y, neither intending nor knowing himself to be likely to kill Z, who is near him, but out of sight. A kills Z. Here A has not committed murder but merely culpable homicide.

(c) A is lawfully arrested by Z, a bailiff. A is excited to sudden and violent passion by the arrest, and kills Z. This is murder, inasmuch as the provocation was given by a thing done by a public servant in the exercise of his powers.

(d) A appears as a witness before Z, a Magistrate. Z says that he does not believe a word of A's deposition and that A has perjured himself. A is moved to sudden passion by these words, and kills Z. This is murder.

(e) A attempts to pull Z's nose. Z, in the exercise of the right of private defence, lays hold of A to prevent him from doing so. A is moved to sudden and violent passion in consequence, and kills Z. This is murder, inasmuch as the provocation was given by a thing done in the exercise of the right of private defence.

(f) Z strikes B. B is by this provocation excited to violent rage. A, a by-stander, intending to take advantage of B's rage, and to cause him to kill Z, puts a knife into B's hand for that purpose. B kills Z with the knife. Here B may have committed only culpable homicide, but A is guilty of murder.

Exception 2.—Culpable homicide is not murder, if the offender in the exercise, in good faith, of the right of private defence of person or property, exceeds the power given to him by law and causes the death of the person against whom he is exercising such right of defence without premeditation, and without any intention of doing more harm than is necessary for the purpose of such defence.

Illustration.

Z attempts to horse-whip A, not in such a manner as to cause grievous hurt to A. A draws out a pistol. Z persists in the assault. A believing in good faith that he can by no other means prevent himself from being horse-whipped, shoots Z dead. A has not committed murder, but only culpable homicide.

Exception 3.—Culpable homicide is not murder if the offender, being a public servant or aiding a public servant acting for the advancement of public justice, exceeds the powers given to him by law and causes death by doing an act which he in good faith believes to be lawful and necessary for the due discharge of his duty as such public servant and without ill-will towards the person whose death is caused.

Exception 4.—Culpable homicide is not murder if it is committed without premeditation, in a sudden fight, in the heat of passion, upon a sudden quarrel, and without the offender's having taken undue advantage or acted in a cruel or unusual manner.

Explanation.—It is immaterial in such cases which party offers the provocation or commits the first assault.

Exception 5.—Culpable homicide is not murder when the person whose death is caused, being above the age of eighteen years, suffers death or takes the risk of death with his own consent.

Illustration.

A, by instigation, voluntarily causes Z, a person under eighteen years of age, to commit suicide. Here on account of Z's youth, he was incapable of giving consent to his own death. A has therefore abetted murder.

301. If a person, by doing any thing which he intends or knows to be likely to cause death, commits culpable homicide by causing the death of any person whose death he neither intends nor knows himself to be likely to cause, the culpable homicide committed by the offender is of the description of which it would have been if he had caused the death of the person whose death he intended or knew himself to be likely to cause.

302. Whoever commits murder shall be punished with death or transportation for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

303. Whoever, being under sentence of transportation for life, commits murder, shall be punished with death.

304. Whoever commits culpable homicide not amounting to murder shall be punished with transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine, if the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing death, or of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death; or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, or with fine, or with both, if the act is done with the knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death or to cause such bodily injury as is likely to cause death.

305. If any person under eighteen years of age, any insane person, any delirious person, any idiot, or any person in a state of intoxication, commits suicide, whoever abets the commission of such suicide shall be punished with death or transportation for life, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

306. If any person commits suicide, whoever abets the commission of such suicide shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

307. Whoever does any act with such intention or knowledge and under such circumstances that if he by that act caused death he would be guilty of murder, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if hurt is caused to any person by such act, the offender shall be liable either to transportation for life, or to such punishment as is hereinbefore mentioned.

Illustrations.

(a) A shoots at Z with intention to kill him, under such circumstances that, if death ensued, A would be guilty of murder. A is liable to punishment under this Section.

(b) A, with the intention of causing the death of a child of tender years, exposes it in a desert place. A has committed the offence defined by this Section, though the death of the child does not ensue.

(c) A, intending to murder Z, buys a gun and loads it. A has not yet committed the offence. A fires the gun at Z. He has committed the offence defined in this Section, and if by such firing he wounds Z, he is liable to the punishment provided by the latter part of this Section.

(d) A, intending to murder Z by poison, purchases poison and mixes the same with food which remains in A's keeping; A has not yet committed the offence defined in this Section. A places the food on Z's table or delivers it to Z's servants to place it on Z's table. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

308. Whoever does any act with such intention or knowledge and under such circumstances that if he by that act caused death he would be guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and if hurt is caused to any person by such act, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

Illustration.

A, on grave and sudden provocation, fires a pistol at Z, under such circumstances that if he thereby caused death he would be guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

309. Whoever attempts to commit suicide, and does any act towards the commission of such offence, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

310. Whoever at any time after the passing of this Act shall have been habitually associated with any other or others for the purpose of committing robbery or child-stealing by means of or accompanied with murder, is a Thug.

311. Whoever is a Thug shall be punished with transportation for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

OF THE CAUSING OF MISCARRIAGE, OF INJURIES TO
UNBORN CHILDREN, OF THE EXPOSURE OF
INFANTS, AND OF THE CONCEALMENT
OF BIRTHS.

312. Whoever voluntarily causes a woman with child to miscarry shall, if such miscarriage be not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the woman, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and if the woman be quick with child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation.—A woman who causes herself to miscarry is within the meaning of this Section.

313. Whoever commits the offence defined in the last preceding Section without the consent of the woman, whether the woman is quick with child or not, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

314. Whoever, with intent to cause the miscarriage of a woman with child, does any act which causes the death of such woman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the act is done without the consent of the woman, shall be punished either with transportation for life, or with the punishment abovementioned.

Explanation.—It is not essential to this offence that the offender should know that the act is likely to cause death.

315. Whoever before the birth of any child does any act with the intention of thereby preventing that child from being born alive, or causing it to die after its birth, and does by such act prevent that child from being born alive, or causes it to die after its birth, shall, if such act be not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the mother, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, or with fine, or with both.

316. Whoever does any act under such circumstances that if he thereby caused death he would be guilty of culpable homicide, and does by such act cause the death of a quick unborn child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Illustration.

A, knowing that he is likely to cause the death of a pregnant woman, does an act which, if it caused the death of the woman, would amount to culpable homicide. The woman is injured but does not die; but the death of an unborn quick child with which she is pregnant is thereby caused. A is guilty of the offence defined in this Section.

317. Whoever being the father or mother of a child under the age of twelve years, or having the care of such child, shall expose or leave such child in any place with the intention of wholly abandoning such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

Explanation.—This Section is not intended to prevent the trial of the offender for murder or culpable homicide as the case may be, if the child die in consequence of the exposure.

318. Whoever by secretly burying or otherwise disposing of the dead body of a child, whether such child die before or after or during its birth, intentionally conceals or endeavors to conceal the birth of such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

OF HURT.

319. Whoever causes bodily pain, disease, or infirmity to any person is said to cause hurt.

320. The following kinds of hurt only are designated as "grievous":—

First.—Emasculation.

Secondly.—Permanent privation of the sight of either eye.

Thirdly.—Permanent privation of the hearing of either ear.

Fourthly.—Privation of any member or joint.

Fifthly.—Destruction or permanent impairing of the powers of any member or joint.

Sixthly.—Permanent disfiguration of the head or face.

Seventhly.—Fracture or dislocation of a bone or tooth.

Eighthly.—Any hurt which endangers life or which causes the sufferer to be, during the space of twenty days, in severe bodily pain, or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits.

321. Whoever does any act with the intention of thereby causing hurt to any person, or with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause hurt to any person, and does thereby cause hurt to any person, is said "voluntarily to cause hurt."

322. Whoever voluntarily causes hurt, if the hurt which he intends to cause or knows himself to be likely to cause is grievous hurt, and if the hurt which he causes is grievous hurt, is said "voluntarily to cause grievous hurt."

Explanation.—A person is not said voluntarily to cause grievous hurt except when he both causes grievous hurt, and intends or knows himself to be likely to cause grievous hurt. But he is said voluntarily to cause grievous hurt, if intending or knowing himself to be likely to cause grievous hurt of one kind, he actually causes grievous hurt of another kind.

Illustration.

A, intending or knowing himself to be likely permanently to disfigure Z's face, gives Z a blow which does not permanently disfigure Z's face, but which causes Z to suffer severe bodily pain for the space of twenty days. A has voluntarily caused grievous hurt.

323. Whoever, except in the case provided for by Section 331, voluntarily causes hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

324. Whoever, except in the case provided for by Section 331, voluntarily causes hurt by means of any instrument for shooting, stabbing, or cutting, or any instrument, which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death, or by means of fire or any heated substance, or by means of any poison or any corrosive substance, or by means of any explosive substance, or by means of any substance which it is deleterious to the human body to inhale, or to swallow, or to receive into the blood, or by means of any animal, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

325. Whoever, except in the case provided for by Section 335, voluntarily causes grievous hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

326. Whoever, except in the case provided for by Section 335, voluntarily causes grievous hurt by means of any instrument for shooting, stabbing, or cutting, or any instrument which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death, or by means of fire or any heated substance, or by means of any poison or any corrosive substance, or by means of any explosive substance, or by means of any substance which it is deleterious to the human body to inhale, or to swallow, or to receive into the blood, or by means of any animal, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

327. Whoever voluntarily causes hurt for the purpose of extorting from the sufferer, or from any person interested in the sufferer, any property or valuable security, or of constraining the sufferer or any person interested in such sufferer to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

328. Whoever administers to or causes to be taken by any person any poison or any stupefying, intoxicating, or unwholesome drug, or other thing, with intent to cause hurt to such person, or with intent to commit or to facilitate the commission of an offence, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

329. Whoever voluntarily causes grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting from the sufferer or from any person interested in the sufferer, any property or valuable security, or of constraining

the sufferer or any person interested in such sufferer to do any thing that is illegal or which may facilitate the commission of an offence, shall be punished with transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

330. Whoever voluntarily causes hurt for the purpose of extorting from the sufferer, or any person interested in the sufferer, any confession or any information which may lead to the detection of an offence or misconduct, or for the purpose of constraining the sufferer, or any person interested in the sufferer, to restore or to cause the restoration of any property or valuable security, or to satisfy any claim or demand, or to give information which may lead to the restoration of any property or valuable security, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a police officer, tortures Z in order to induce Z to confess that he committed a crime. A is guilty of an offence under this Section.

(b) A, a police officer, tortures B to induce him to point out where certain stolen property is deposited. A is guilty of an offence under this Section.

(c) A, a revenue officer, tortures Z in order to compel him to pay certain arrears of revenue due from Z. A is guilty of an offence under this Section.

(d) A, a zemindar, tortures a ryot in order to compel him to pay his rent. A is guilty of an offence under this Section.

331. Whoever voluntarily causes grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting from the sufferer or any person interested in the sufferer any confession or any information which may lead to the detection of an offence or misconduct, or for the purpose of constraining the sufferer or any person interested in the sufferer to restore or to cause the restoration of any property or valuable security, or to satisfy any claim or demand or to give information which may lead to the restoration of any property or valuable security, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

332. Whoever voluntarily causes hurt to any person being a public servant in the discharge of his duty as such public servant, or with intent to prevent or deter that person or any other public servant from discharging his duty as such public servant, or in consequence of anything done or attempted to be done by that person in the lawful discharge of his duty as such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

333. Whoever voluntarily causes grievous hurt to any person being a public servant in the discharge of his duty as such public servant, or with intent to prevent or deter that person or any other public servant from discharging his duty as such public servant, or in consequence of any thing done or attempted to be done by that person in the lawful discharge of his duty as such public servant, shall be punished

with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

334. Whoever voluntarily causes hurt on grave and sudden provocation, if he neither intends nor knows himself to be likely to cause hurt to any person other than the person who gave the provocation, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine, which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both.

335. Whoever causes grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, if he neither intends nor knows himself to be likely to cause grievous hurt to any person other than the person who gave the provocation, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to four years, or with fine, which may extend to two thousand Rupees, or with both.

Explanation.—The last two Sections are subject to the same proviso as Exception 1 Section 300.

336. Whoever does any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty Rupees, or with both.

337. Whoever causes hurt to any person by doing any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both.

338. Whoever causes grievous hurt to any person by doing any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

OF WRONGFUL RESTRAINT AND WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

339. Whoever voluntarily obstructs any person so as to prevent that person from proceeding in any direction in which that person has a right to proceed, is said wrongfully to restrain that person.

Exception.—The obstruction of a private way over land or water which a person in good faith believes himself to have a lawful right to obstruct, is not an offence within the meaning of this Section.

Illustration.

A obstructs a path along which Z has a right to pass. A not believing in good faith that he has a right to stop the path. Z is thereby prevented from passing. A wrongfully restrains Z.

340. Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as to prevent that person from proceeding beyond certain circumscribing limits, is said "wrongfully to confine" that person.

Illustrations.

(a) A causes Z to go within a walled space, and locks Z in. Z is thus prevented from proceeding in any direction be-

yond the circumscribing line of wall. A wrongfully confines Z.

(b) A places men with fire-arms at the outlets of a building and tells Z that they will fire at Z if Z attempts to leave the building. A wrongfully confines Z.

341. Whoever wrongfully restrains any person shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both.

342. Whoever wrongfully confines any person shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

343. Whoever wrongfully confines any person for three days or more, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

344. Whoever wrongfully confines any person for ten days or more, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

345. Whoever keeps any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ for the liberation of that person has been duly issued, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years in addition to any term of imprisonment to which he may be liable under any other Section of this Code.

346. Whoever wrongfully confines any person in such a manner as to indicate an intention that the confinement of such person may not be known to any person interested in the person so confined, or to any public servant, or that the place of such confinement may not be known to or discovered by any such person or public servant as heretofore mentioned, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable for such wrongful confinement.

347. Whoever wrongfully confines any person for the purpose of extorting from the person confined, or from any person interested in the person confined, any property or valuable security, or of constraining the person confined or any person interested in such person to do any thing illegal or to give any information which may facilitate the commission of an offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

348. Whoever wrongfully confines any person for the purpose of extorting from the person confined or any person interested in the person confined, any confession or any information which may lead to the detection of an offence or misconduct, or for the purpose of constraining the person confined or any person interested in the person confined to restore, or to cause

the restoration of any property or valuable security or to satisfy any claim or demand, or to give information which may lead to the restoration of any property or valuable security, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

OF CRIMINAL FORCE AND ASSAULT.

349. A person is said to use force to another if he causes motion, change of motion, or cessation of motion to that other, or if he causes to any substance such motion, or change of motion, or cessation of motion as brings that substance into contact with any part of that other's body, or with anything which that other is wearing or carrying, or with anything so situated that such contact affects that other's sense of feeling: provided that the person causing the motion, or change of motion, or cessation of motion, causes that motion, change of motion, or cessation of motion in one of the three ways hereinafter described.—

First.—By his own bodily power.

Secondly.—By disposing any substance in such a manner that the motion or change or cessation of motion takes place without any further act on his part or on the part of any other person.

Thirdly.—By inducing any animal to move, to change its motion, or to cease to move.

350. Whoever intentionally uses force to any person, without that person's consent, in order to the committing of any offence, or intending by the use of such force to cause, or knowing it to be likely that by the use of such force he will cause injury, fear, or annoyance to the person to whom the force is used, is said to use criminal force to that other.

Illustrations.

(a) Z is sitting in a moored boat on a river. A unties the moorings, and thus intentionally causes the boat to drift down the stream. Here A intentionally causes motion to Z and he does this by disposing substances in such a manner that the motion is produced without any other act on any person's part. A has therefore intentionally used force to Z; and if he has done so without Z's consent, in order to the committing of any offence, or intending or knowing it to be likely that this use of force will cause injury, fear, or annoyance to Z, A has used criminal force to Z.

(b) Z is riding in a chariot. A lashes Z's horses, and thereby causes them to quicken their pace. Here A has caused change of motion to Z by inducing animals to change their motion. A has therefore used force to Z; and if A has done this without Z's consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby injure, frighten, or annoy Z, A has committed criminal force to Z.

(c) Z is riding in a palanquin. A, intending to rob Z, seizes the pole, and stops the palanquin. Here, A has caused cessation of motion to Z, and he has done this by his own bodily power. A has therefore used force to Z; and as A has acted thus intentionally, without Z's consent, in order to the commission of an offence, A has used criminal force to Z.

(d) A intentionally pushes against Z in the street. Here A has by his own bodily power moved his own person so as to bring it into contact with Z. He has therefore intentionally used force to Z, and if he has done so without Z's consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby injure, frighten, or annoy Z, he has used criminal force to Z.

(e) A throws a stone intending or knowing it to be likely that the stone will be thus brought into contact with Z, or with Z's clothes, or with something carried by Z, or that it will strike water, and dash up the water against Z's clothes or something carried by Z. Here, if the throwing of the stone produces the effect of causing any substance to come into contact with Z or Z's clothes, A has used force to Z; and if he did so without Z's consent, intending thereby to injure, frighten, or annoy Z, he has used criminal force to Z.

(f) A intentionally pulls up a woman's veil. Here A intentionally uses force to her; and if he does so without her

consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby injure, frighten, or annoy her, he has used criminal force to her.

(g) Z is bathing. A pours into the bath water which he knows to be boiling. Here, A intentionally by his own bodily power causes such motion in the boiling water as brings that water into contact with Z, or with other water so situated that such contact must affect Z's sense of feeling: A has therefore intentionally used force to Z; and if he has done this without Z's consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause injury, fear, or annoyance to Z, A has used criminal force to Z.

(h) A incites a dog to spring upon Z, without Z's consent. Here, if A intends to cause injury, fear, or annoyance to Z, he uses criminal force to Z.

351. Whoever makes any gesture, or any preparation, intending or knowing it to be likely that such gesture or preparation will cause any person present to apprehend that he who makes that gesture or preparation is about to use criminal force to that person, is said to commit an assault.

Explanation.—Mere words do not amount to an assault. But the words which a person uses may give to his gestures or preparation such a meaning as may make those gestures or preparations amount to an assault.

Illustrations.

(a) A shakes his fist at Z, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z to believe that A is about to strike Z. A has committed an assault.

(b) A begins to unloose the muzzle of a ferocious dog, intending, or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z to believe that he is about to cause the dog to attack Z. A has committed an assault upon Z.

(c) A takes up a stick, saying to Z, "I will give you a beating." Here, though the words used by A could in no case amount to an assault, and though the mere gesture, unaccompanied by any other circumstances, might not amount to an assault, the gesture explained by the words may amount to an assault.

352. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation given by that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both.

Explanation.—Grave and sudden provocation will not mitigate the punishment for an offence under this Section, if the provocation is sought or voluntarily provoked by the offender as an excuse for the offence; or—

If the provocation is given by any thing done in obedience to the law or by a public servant in the lawful exercise of the powers of such public servant; or—

If the provocation is given by any thing done in the lawful exercise of the right of private defence.

Whether the provocation was grave and sudden enough to mitigate the offence, is a question of fact.

353. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person being a public servant in the execution of his duty as such public servant, or with intent to prevent or deter that person from discharging his duty as such public servant, or in consequence of any thing done or attempted to be done by such person in the lawful discharge of his duty as such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

354. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any woman, intending to outrage or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby outrage her modesty, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

355. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person, intending thereby to dishonor that person otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation given by that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

356. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person in attempting to commit theft on any property which that person is then wearing or carrying, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

357. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person in attempting wrongfully to confine that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

358. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person on grave and sudden provocation given by that person, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees, or with both.

Explanation.—The last Section is subject to the same explanation as Section 352.

OF KIDNAPPING, ABDUCTION, SLAVERY, AND FORCED LABOR.

359. Kidnapping is of two kinds; kidnapping from British India, and kidnapping from lawful guardianship.

360. Whoever conveys any person beyond the limits of British India without the consent of that person or of some person legally authorized to consent on behalf of that person, is said to kidnap that person from British India.

361. Whoever takes or entices any minor under fourteen years of age if a male, or under sixteen years of age if a female, or any person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of the lawful guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind, without the consent of such guardian, is said to kidnap such minor or person from lawful guardianship.

Explanation.—The words "Lawful Guardian" in this Section include any person lawfully entrusted with the care or custody of such minor or other person.

Exception.—This Section does not extend to the act of any person who in good faith believes himself to be the father of an illegitimate child, or who in good faith believes himself to be entitled to the lawful custody of such child, unless such act is committed for an immoral or unlawful purpose.

362. Whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful means induces, any person to go from any place, is said to abduct that person.

363. Whoever kidnaps any person from British India or from lawful guardianship, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

364. Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person in order that such person may be murdered or may be so disposed of as to be put in danger of being murdered, shall be punished with transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Illustrations.

(a) A kidnaps Z from British India, intending or knowing it to be likely that Z may be sacrificed to an idol. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

(b) A forcibly carries or entices B away from his home in order that B may be murdered. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

365. Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person with intent to cause that person to be secretly and wrongfully confined, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

366. Whoever kidnaps or abducts any woman with intent that she may be compelled, or knowing it to be likely that she will be compelled to marry any person against her will, or in order that she may be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse, or knowing it to be likely that she will be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

367. Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person in order that such person may be subjected, or may be so disposed of as to be put in danger of being subjected to grievous hurt or slavery, or to the unnatural lust of any person, or knowing it to be likely that such person will be so subjected or disposed of, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

368. Whoever, knowing that any person has been kidnapped or has been abducted, wrongfully conceals or confines such person, shall be punished in the same manner as if he had kidnapped or abducted such person with the same intention or knowledge or for the same purpose as that with or for which he conceals or detains such person in confinement.

369. Whoever kidnaps or abducts any child under the age of ten years with the intention of taking dishonestly any moveable property from the person of such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

370. Whoever imports, exports, removes, buys, sells, or disposes of, any person as a slave, or accepts, receives, or detains against his will any person as a slave, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

371. Whoever habitually imports, exports, removes, buys, sells, traffics, or deals in slaves, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

372. Whoever sells, lets to hire, or otherwise disposes of any minor under the age of sixteen years with intent that such minor shall be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such minor will be employed or used for any such purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

373. Whoever buys, hires, or otherwise obtains possession of any minor under the age of sixteen years with intent that such minor shall be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution, or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such minor will be employed or used for any such purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

374. Whoever unlawfully compels any person to labor against the will of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

OF RAPE.

375. A man is said to commit "rape," who, except in the case hereinafter excepted, has sexual intercourse with a woman under circumstances falling under any of the five following descriptions:—

First.—Against her will.

Secondly.—Without her consent.

Thirdly.—With her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her in fear of death or of hurt.

Fourthly.—With her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband, and that her consent is given because she believes that he is another man to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married.

Fifthly.—With or without her consent, when she is under ten years of age.

Explanation.—Penetration is sufficient to constitute the sexual intercourse necessary to the offence of rape.

Exception.—Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under ten years of age, is not rape.

376. Whoever commits rape shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

OF UNNATURAL OFFENCES.

377. Whoever voluntarily has carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman, or animal, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation.—Penetration is sufficient to constitute the carnal intercourse necessary to the offence described in this Section.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

OF THEFT.

378. Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any moveable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property in order to such taking, is said to commit theft.

Explanation 1.—A thing so long as it is attached to the earth, not being moveable property, is not the subject of theft; but it becomes capable of being the subject of theft as soon as it is severed from the earth.

Explanation 2.—A moving, effected by the same act which effects the severance, may be a theft.

Explanation 3.—A person is said to cause a thing to move by removing an obstacle which prevented it from moving, or by separating it from any other thing, as well as by actually moving it.

Explanation 4.—A person, who by any means causes an animal to move, is said to move that animal, and to move every thing which, in consequence of the motion so caused, is moved by that animal.

Explanation 5.—The consent mentioned in the definition may be express or implied, and may be given either by the person in possession, or by any person having for that purpose authority either express or implied.

Illustrations.

(a) A cuts down a tree on Z's ground, with the intention of dishonestly taking the tree out of Z's possession, without Z's consent. Here as soon as A has severed the tree, in order to such taking, he has committed theft.

(b) A puts a bait for dogs in his pocket, and thus induces Z's dog to follow it. Here if A's intention be dishonestly to take the dog out of Z's possession without Z's consent, A has committed theft as soon as Z's dog has begun to follow A.

(c) A meets a bullock carrying a box of treasure. He drives the bullock in a certain direction, in order that he may dishonestly take the treasure. As soon as the bullock begins to move, A has committed theft of the treasure.

(d) A, being Z's servant, and intrusted by Z with the care of Z's plate, dishonestly runs away with the plate, without Z's consent. A has committed theft.

(e) Z, going on a journey, entrusts his plate to A, the keeper of a ware-house, till Z shall return. A carries the plate to a goldsmith and sells it. Here the plate was not in Z's possession. It could not therefore be taken out of Z's possession, and A has not committed theft, though he may have committed criminal breach of trust.

(f) A finds a ring belonging to Z on a table in the house which Z occupies. Here the ring is in Z's possession, and if A dishonestly removes it, A commits theft.

(g) A finds a ring lying on the high-road, not in the possession of any person. A by taking it commits no theft, though he may commit criminal misappropriation of property.

(h) A sees a ring belonging to Z lying on a table in Z's house. Not venturing to misappropriate the ring immediately for fear of search and detection, A hides the ring in a place where it is highly improbable that it will ever be found by Z, with the intention of taking the ring from the hiding place and selling it when the loss is forgotten. Here A, at the time of first moving the ring, commits theft.

(i) A delivers his watch to Z, a jeweller, to be regulated. Z carries it to his shop. A, not owing to the jeweller any debt for which the jeweller might lawfully detain the watch as a security, enters the shop openly, takes his watch by force out of Z's hand, and carries it away. Here A, though he may have committed criminal trespass and assault, has not committed theft, inasmuch as what he did was not done dishonestly.

(j) If A owes money to Z for repairing the watch, and if Z retains the watch lawfully as a security for the debt, and A takes the watch out of Z's possession, with the intention of depriving Z of the property as a security for his debt, he commits theft, inasmuch as he takes it dishonestly.

(k) Again if A, having pawned his watch to Z, takes it out of Z's possession without Z's consent, not having paid what he had borrowed on the watch, he commits theft, though the watch is his own property, inasmuch as he takes it dishonestly.

(l) A takes an article belonging to Z out of Z's possession, without Z's consent, with the intention of keeping it until he obtains money from Z as a reward for its restoration. Here A takes dishonestly. A has therefore committed theft.

(m) A, being on friendly terms with Z, goes into Z's library in Z's absence, and takes away a book without Z's express consent, for the purpose merely of reading it, and with the intention of returning it. Here, it is probable that A may have conceived that he had Z's implied consent to use Z's book. If this was A's impression, A has not committed theft.

(n) A asks charity from Z's wife. She gives A money, food, and clothes, which A knows to belong to Z her husband. Here, it is probable that A may conceive that Z's wife is authorized to give away alms. If this was A's impression, A has not committed theft.

(o) A is the paramour of Z's wife. She gives A valuable property, which A knows to belong to her husband Z, and to be such property as she has not authority from Z to give. If A takes the property dishonestly, he commits theft.

(p) A in good faith, believing property belonging to Z to be A's own property, takes that property out of Z's possession. Here, as A does not take dishonestly, he does not commit theft.

379. Whoever commits theft shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

380. Whoever commits theft in any building, tent, or vessel, which building, tent, or vessel is used as a human dwelling, or for the custody of property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

381. Whoever being a clerk or servant, or being employed in the capacity of a clerk or servant, commits theft in respect of any property in the possession of his master or employer, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

382. Whoever commits theft, having made preparation for causing death or hurt or restraint, or fear of death or of hurt or of restraint, to any person, in order to the committing of such theft, or in order to the effecting of his escape after the committing of such theft, or in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Illustrations.

(a) A commits theft on property in Z's possession; and, while committing this theft, he has a loaded pistol under his garment, having provided this pistol for the purpose of hurt-

ing Z in case Z should resist. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

(b) A picks Z's pocket, having posted several of his companions near him, in order that they may restrain Z, if Z should perceive what is passing and should resist, or should attempt to apprehend A. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

OF EXTORTION.

383. Whoever intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury to that person or to any other, and thereby dishonestly induces the person so put in fear to deliver to any person any property or valuable security or any thing signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, commits "extortion."

Illustrations.

(a) A threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning Z, unless Z gives him money. He thus induces Z to give him money. A has committed extortion.

(b) A threatens Z that he will keep Z's child in wrongful confinement, unless Z will sign and deliver to A a promissory note, binding Z to pay certain monies to A. Z signs and delivers the note. A has committed extortion.

(c) A threatens to send club-men to plough up Z's field, unless Z will sign and deliver to B a bond binding Z under a penalty to deliver certain produce to B, and thereby induces Z to sign and deliver the bond. A has committed extortion.

(d) A, by putting Z in fear of grievous hurt, dishonestly induces Z to sign or affix his seal to a blank paper and deliver it to A. Z signs and delivers the paper to A. Here, as the paper so signed may be converted into a valuable security, A has committed extortion.

384. Whoever commits extortion shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

385. Whoever, in order to the committing of extortion, puts any person in fear, or attempts to put any person in fear of any injury, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

386. Whoever commits extortion by putting any person in fear of death or of grievous hurt to that person or to any other, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

387. Whoever, in order to the committing of extortion, puts or attempts to put any person in fear of death or of grievous hurt to that person or to any other, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

388. Whoever commits extortion by putting any person in fear of an accusation against that person or any other, of having committed, or attempted to commit any offence punishable with death, or with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, or of having attempted to induce any other person to commit such offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the offence be one punishable under Section 377, may be punished with transportation for life.

389. Whoever, in order to the committing of extortion, puts or attempts to put any person in fear of an accusation, against that person or any other, of having committed or attempted to commit an offence punishable with death or with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the offence be punishable under Section 377, may be punished with transportation for life.

OF ROBBERY AND DACOITY.

390. In all robbery there is either theft or extortion.
 Theft is "robbery," if, in order to the committing of the theft, or in committing the theft, or in carrying away or attempting to carry away property obtained by the theft, the offender, for that end, voluntarily causes or attempts to cause to any person death or hurt or wrongful restraint, or fear of instant death or of instant hurt or of instant wrongful restraint.

Extortion is "robbery," if the offender, at the time of committing the extortion, is in the presence of the person put in fear, and commits the extortion by putting that person in fear of instant death, of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint to that person or to some other person, and, by so putting in fear, induces the person so put in fear then and there to deliver up the thing extorted.

Explanation.—The offender is said to be present if he is sufficiently near to put the other person in fear of instant death, of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint.

Illustrations.

(a) A holds Z down, and fraudulently takes Z's money and jewels from Z's clothes, without Z's consent. Here A has committed theft, and, in order to the committing of that theft, has voluntarily caused wrongful restraint to Z. A has therefore committed robbery.

(b) A meets Z on the high road, shows a pistol, and demands Z's purse. Z, in consequence, surrenders his purse. Here A has extorted the purse from Z by putting him in fear of instant hurt, being at the time of committing the extortion in his presence. A has therefore committed robbery.

(c) A meets Z and Z's child on the high road. A takes the child, and threatens to fling it down a precipice, unless Z delivers his purse. Z, in consequence, delivers his purse. Here A has extorted the purse from Z, by causing Z to be in fear of instant hurt to the child who is there present. A has therefore committed robbery on Z.

(d) A obtains property from Z by saying—"Your child is in the hands of my gang, and will be put to death unless you send us ten thousand Rupees." This is extortion, and punishable as such; but it is not robbery, unless Z is put in fear of the instant death of his child.

391. When five or more persons conjointly commit or attempt to commit a robbery, or where the whole number of persons conjointly committing or attempting to commit a robbery, and persons present and aiding such commission or attempt, amount to five or more, every person so committing, attempting, or aiding, is said to commit "dacoity."

392. Whoever commits robbery shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the robbery be committed on

the highway between sunset and sunrise, the imprisonment may be extended to fourteen years.

393. Whoever attempts to commit robbery shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

394. If any person, in committing or in attempting to commit robbery, voluntarily causes hurt, such person, and any other person jointly concerned in committing or attempting to commit such robbery, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

395. Whoever commits dacoity shall be punished with transportation for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

396. If any one of five or more persons, who are conjointly committing dacoity, commits murder in so committing dacoity, every one of those persons shall be punished with death, or transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

397. If, at the time of committing robbery or dacoity, the offender uses any deadly weapon, or causes grievous hurt to any person, or attempts to cause death or grievous hurt to any person, the imprisonment with which such offender shall be punished shall not be less than seven years.

398. If, at the time of attempting to commit robbery or dacoity, the offender is armed with any deadly weapon, the imprisonment with which such offender shall be punished shall not be less than seven years.

399. Whoever makes any preparation for committing dacoity shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

400. Whoever, at any time after the passing of this Act, shall belong to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

401. Whoever, at any time after the passing of this Act, shall belong to any wandering or other gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft or robbery, and not being a gang of thugs or dacoits, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

402. Whoever, at any time after the passing of this Act, shall be one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

OF CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.

403. Whoever dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any moveable property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Dishonest misappropriation of property.

Illustrations.

(a) A takes property belonging to Z out of Z's possession, in good faith believing, at the time when he takes it, that the property belongs to himself. A is not guilty of theft; but if A, after discovering his mistake, dishonestly appropriates the property to his own use, he is guilty of an offence under this Section.

(b) A, being on friendly terms with Z, goes into Z's library in Z's absence, and takes away a book without Z's express consent. Here, if A was under the impression that he had Z's implied consent to take the book for the purpose of reading it, A has not committed theft. But if A afterwards sells the book for his own benefit, he is guilty of an offence under this Section.

(c) A and B being joint owners of a horse, A takes the horse out of B's possession, intending to use it. Here, as A has a right to use the horse, he does not dishonestly misappropriate it. But if A sells the horse and appropriates the whole proceeds to his own use, he is guilty of an offence under this Section.

Explanation 1.—A dishonest misappropriation for a time only is a misappropriation within the meaning of this Section.

Illustration.

A finds a Government promissory note belonging to Z, bearing a blank endorsement. A, knowing that the note belongs to Z, pledges it with a banker as a security for a loan, intending at a future time to restore it to Z. A has committed an offence under this Section.

Explanation 2.—A person who finds property not in the possession of any other person, and takes such property for the purpose of protecting it for, or of restoring it to, the owner, does not take or misappropriate it dishonestly, and is not guilty of an offence; but he is guilty of the offence above defined, if he appropriates it to his own use, when he knows or has the means of discovering the owner, or before he has used reasonable means to discover and give notice to the owner, and has kept the property a reasonable time to enable the owner to claim it.

What are reasonable means, or what is a reasonable time in such a case, is a question of fact.

It is not necessary that the finder should know who is the owner of the property, or that any particular person is the owner of it: it is sufficient if, at the time of appropriating it, he does not believe it to be his own property, or in good faith believe that the real owner cannot be found.

Illustrations.

(a) A finds a Rupee on the high road, not knowing to whom the Rupee belongs. A picks up the Rupee. Here A has not committed the offence defined in this Section.

(b) A finds a letter on the high road, containing a bank note. From the direction and contents of the letter he learns to whom the note belongs. He appropriates the note. He is guilty of an offence under this Section.

(c) A finds a cheque payable to bearer. He can form no conjecture as to the person who has lost the cheque. But the name of the person who has drawn the cheque, appears. A knows that this person can direct him to the person in whose favor the cheque was drawn. A appropriates the cheque without attempting to discover the owner. He is guilty of an offence under this Section.

(d) A sees Z drop his purse with money in it. A picks up the purse with the intention of restoring it to Z, but afterwards appropriates it to his own use. A has committed an offence under this Section.

(e) A finds a purse with money, not knowing to whom it belongs; he afterwards discovers that it belongs to Z, and appropriates it to his own use. A is guilty of an offence under this Section.

(f) A finds a valuable ring, not knowing to whom it belongs. A sells it immediately without attempting to discover the owner. A is guilty of an offence under this Section.

404. Whoever dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use property, knowing that such property was in the possession of a deceased person at the time of that person's decease, and has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to such possession, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine, and if the offender at the time of such person's decease was employed by him as a clerk or servant, the imprisonment may extend to seven years.

Illustration.

Z dies in possession of furniture and money. His servant A, before the money comes into the possession of any person entitled to such possession, dishonestly misappropriates it. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

405. Whoever, being in any manner entrusted with property, or with any criminal breach of trust, dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use that property, or dishonestly uses or disposes of that property in violation of any direction of law prescribing the mode in which such trust is to be discharged, or of any legal contract, express or implied, which he has made touching the discharge of such trust, or willfully suffers any other person so to do, commits "criminal breach of trust."

Illustrations.

(a) A, being executor to the will of a deceased person, dishonestly disobeys the law which directs him to divide the effects according to the will, and appropriates them to his own use. A has committed criminal breach of trust.

(b) A is a warehouse-keeper. Z, going on a journey, entrusts his furniture to A, under a contract that it shall be returned on payment of a stipulated sum for warehouse room. A dishonestly sells the goods. A has committed criminal breach of trust.

(c) A, residing in Calcutta, is agent for Z, residing at Delhi. There is an express or implied contract between A and Z that all sums remitted by Z to A shall be invested by A according to Z's direction. Z remits a lac of Rupees to A, with directions to A to invest the same in Company's paper. A dishonestly disobeys the directions, and employs the money in his own business. A has committed criminal breach of trust.

(d) But if A, in the last illustration, not dishonestly but in good faith, believing that it will be more for Z's advantage to hold shares in the Bank of Bengal, disobeys Z's directions, and buys shares in the Bank of Bengal for Z, instead of buying Company's paper, here, though Z should suffer loss, and should be entitled to bring a civil action against A on account of that loss, yet A, not having acted dishonestly, has not committed criminal breach of trust.

(e) A, a revenue officer, is entrusted with public money, and is either directed by law, or bound by a contract, express or implied, with the Government, to pay into a certain treasury all the public money which he holds. A dishonestly appropriates the money. A has committed criminal breach of trust.

(f) A, a carrier, is entrusted by Z with property to be carried by land or by water. A dishonestly misappropriates the property. A has committed criminal breach of trust.

406. Whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Punishment for criminal breach of trust.

407. Whoever, being entrusted with property as a carrier, wharfinger, or warehouse-keeper, commits criminal breach of trust in respect of such property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

408. Whoever, being a clerk or servant, or employed as a clerk or servant, and being in any manner entrusted in such capacity with property or with any dominion over property, commits criminal breach of trust in respect of that property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

409. Whoever, being in any manner entrusted with property, or with any dominion over property, in his capacity of a public servant or in the way of his business as a banker, merchant, factor, broker, attorney, or agent, commits criminal breach of trust in respect of that property, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

OF THE RECEIVING OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

410. Property the possession whereof has been transferred by theft, or by extortion, or by robbery, and property which has been criminally misappropriated, or in respect of which the offence of criminal breach of trust has been committed, is designated as "stolen property." But if such property subsequently comes into the possession of a person legally entitled to the possession thereof, it then ceases to be stolen property.

411. Whoever dishonestly receives or retains any stolen property knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

412. Whoever dishonestly receives or retains any stolen property, the possession whereof he knows or has reason to believe to have been transferred by the commission of dacoity, or dishonestly receives from a person, whom he knows or has reason to believe to belong or to have belonged to a gang of dacoits, property which he knows or has reason to believe to have been stolen, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

413. Whoever habitually receives or deals in property which he knows or has reason to believe to be stolen property, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

414. Whoever voluntarily assists in concealing or disposing of or making away with property which he knows or has reason to believe to be stolen property, shall be pun-

ished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

OF CHEATING.

415. Whoever, by deceiving any person, fraudulently or dishonestly induces the person so deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to consent that any person shall retain any property, or intentionally induces the person so deceived to do or omit to do anything which he would not do or omit if he were not so deceived, and which act or omission causes or is likely to cause damage or harm to that person in body, mind, reputation, or property, is said to "cheat."

Explanation.—A dishonest concealment of facts is a deception within the meaning of this Section.

Illustrations.

(a) A, by falsely pretending to be in the Civil Service intentionally deceives Z, and thus dishonestly induces Z to let him have on credit goods for which he does not mean to pay. A cheats.

(b) A, by putting a counterfeit mark on an article, intentionally deceives Z into a belief that this article was made by a certain celebrated manufacturer, and thus dishonestly induces Z to buy and pay for the article. A cheats.

(c) A, by exhibiting to Z a false sample of an article, intentionally deceives Z into believing that the article corresponds with the sample, and thereby dishonestly induces Z to buy and pay for the article. A cheats.

(d) A, by tendering in payment for an article a bill on a house with which A keeps no money, and by which A expects that the bill will be dishonored, intentionally deceives Z, and thereby dishonestly induces Z to deliver the article, intending not to pay for it. A cheats.

(e) A, by pledging as diamonds articles which he knows are not diamonds, intentionally deceives Z, and thereby dishonestly induces Z to lend money. A cheats.

(f) A intentionally deceives Z into a belief that A means to repay any money that Z may lend to him, and thereby dishonestly induces Z to lend him money, A not intending to repay it. A cheats.

(g) A intentionally deceives Z into a belief that A means to deliver to Z a certain quantity of indigo plant which he does not intend to deliver, and thereby dishonestly induces Z to advance money upon the faith of such delivery. A cheats; but if A, at the time of obtaining the money, intends to deliver the indigo plant, and afterwards breaks his contract and does not deliver it, he does not cheat, but is liable only to a civil action for breach of contract.

(h) A intentionally deceives Z into a belief that A has performed A's part of a contract made with Z, which he has not performed, and thereby dishonestly induces Z to pay money. A cheats.

(i) A sells and conveys an estate to B. A knowing that in consequence of such sale he has no right to the property, sells or mortgages the same to Z without disclosing the fact of the previous sale and conveyance to B, and receives the purchase or mortgage money from Z. A cheats.

416. A person is said to "cheat by personation," if he cheats by pretending to be some other person, or by knowingly substituting one person for another, or representing that he or any other person is a person other than he or such other person really is.

Explanation.—The offence is committed whether the individual personated is a real or imaginary person.

Illustrations.

(a) A cheats by pretending to be a certain rich banker of the same name. A cheats by personation.

(b) A cheats by pretending to be B, a person who is deceased. A cheats by personation.

417. Whoever cheats shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

418. Whoever cheats with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause wrongful loss to a person whose interest in the transaction to which the cheating relates, he was bound, either by law, or by a legal contract, to protect, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Cheating with knowledge that wrongful loss may be thereby caused to a person whose interest the offender is bound to protect.

419. Whoever cheats by personation shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Punishment for cheating by personation.

420. Whoever cheats and thereby dishonestly induces the person deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to make, alter, or destroy the whole or any part of a valuable security, or any thing which is signed or sealed, and which is capable of being converted into a valuable security, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

OF FRAUDULENT DEEDS AND DISPOSITIONS OF PROPERTY.

421. Whoever dishonestly or fraudulently removes, conceals, or delivers to any person, or transfers or causes to be transferred to any person, without adequate consideration, any property, intending thereby to prevent, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby prevent, the distribution of that property, according to law, among his creditors or the creditors of any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

422. Whoever dishonestly or fraudulently prevents any debt or demand due to himself or to any other person from being made available according to law for payment of his debts or the debts of such other person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

423. Whoever dishonestly or fraudulently signs, executes, or becomes a party to any deed or instrument which purports to transfer or subject to any charge any property, or any interest therein, and which contains any false statement relating to the consideration for such transfer or charge, or relating to the person or persons for whose use or benefit it is really intended to operate, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

424. Whoever dishonestly or fraudulently conceals or removes any property of himself or any other person, or dishonestly or fraudulently assists in the concealment or removal thereof, or dishonestly releases any demand

or claim to which he is entitled, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

OF MISCHIEF.

425. Whoever, with intent to cause, or knowing that he is likely to cause, wrongful loss or damage to the public or to any person, causes the destruction of any property or in the situation thereof as destroys or diminishes its value or utility or affects it injuriously, commits "mischief."

Explanation 1.—It is not essential to the offence of mischief that the offender should intend to cause loss or damage to the owner of the property injured or destroyed. It is sufficient if he intends to cause, or knows that he is likely to cause, wrongful loss or damage to any person by injuring any property, whether it belongs to that person or not.

Explanation 2.—Mischief may be committed by an act affecting property belonging to the person who commits the act, or to that person and others jointly.

Illustrations.

- (a) A voluntarily burns a valuable security belonging to Z, intending to cause wrongful loss to Z. A has committed mischief.
- (b) A introduces water into an ice house belonging to Z, and thus causes the ice to melt, intending wrongful loss to Z. A has committed mischief.
- (c) A voluntarily throws into a river a ring belonging to Z, with the intention of thereby causing wrongful loss to Z. A has committed mischief.
- (d) A, knowing that his effects are about to be taken in execution in order to satisfy a debt due from him to Z, destroys those effects, with the intention of thereby preventing Z from obtaining satisfaction of the debt, and of thus causing damage to Z. A has committed mischief.
- (e) A, having insured a ship, voluntarily causes the same to be cast away, with the intention of causing damage to the underwriters. A has committed mischief.
- (f) A causes a ship to be cast away, intending thereby to cause damage to Z, who has lent money on bottomry on the ship. A has committed mischief.
- (g) A, having joint property with Z in a horse, shoots the horse, intending thereby to cause wrongful loss to Z. A has committed mischief.
- (h) A causes cattle to enter upon a field belonging to Z, intending to cause, and knowing that he is likely to cause, damage to Z's crop. A has committed mischief.

426. Whoever commits mischief shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

427. Whoever commits mischief and thereby causes loss or damage to the amount of fifty Rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

428. Whoever commits mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming, or rendering useless, any animal or animals of the value of ten Rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

429. Whoever commits mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming, or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, mule, buffalo, bull, cow, or ox, whatever may be the value thereof, or any other

animal of the value of fifty Rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.

430. Whoever commits mischief by doing any act which causes or which he knows to be likely to cause a diminution of the supply of water for agricultural purposes, or for food or drink for human beings or for animals which are property, or for cleanliness or for carrying on any manufacture, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.

431. Whoever commits mischief by doing any act which renders or which he knows to be likely to render any public road, bridge, navigable river, or navigable channel, natural or artificial, impassable or less safe for travelling or conveying property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.

432. Whoever commits mischief by doing any act which causes or which he knows to be likely to cause an inundation or an obstruction to any public drainage attended with injury or damage, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.

433. Whoever commits mischief by destroying or moving any light-house or other light used as a sea-mark, or any sea-mark or buoy or other thing placed as a guide for navigators, or by any act which renders any such light-house, sea-mark, buoy, or other such thing as aforesaid less useful as a guide for navigators, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

434. Whoever commits mischief by destroying or moving any land-mark fixed by the authority of a public servant, or by any act which renders such land-mark less useful as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

435. Whoever commits mischief by fire or any explosive substance, intending to cause or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause damage to any property to the amount of one hundred Rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

436. Whoever commits mischief by fire or any explosive substance, intending to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, the destruction of any building which is ordinarily used as a place of worship or as a human dwelling or as a place for the custody of property, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of

either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

437. Whoever commits mischief to any decked vessel or any vessel of a burden of twenty tons or upwards, intending to destroy or render unsafe, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby destroy or render unsafe that vessel, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

438. Whoever commits or attempts to commit by fire or any explosive substance such mischief as is described in the last preceding Section, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

439. Whoever intentionally runs any vessel aground or ashore, intending to commit theft of any property contained therein or to dishonestly misappropriate any such property, or with intent that such theft or misappropriation of property may be committed, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

440. Whoever commits mischief, having made preparation for causing to any person death, or hurt, or wrongful restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of wrongful restraint, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

OF CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

441. Whoever enters into or upon property in the possession of another with intent to commit an offence or to intimidate, insult, or annoy any person in possession of such property; or having lawfully entered into or upon such property, unlawfully remains there with intent thereby to intimidate, insult, or annoy any such person, or with intent to commit an offence, is said to commit criminal trespass.

442. Whoever commits criminal trespass by entering into or remaining in any building, tent, or vessel, used as a human dwelling, or any building used as a place for worship, or as a place for the custody of property, is said to commit "house trespass."

Explanation.—The introduction of any part of the criminal trespasser's body is entering sufficient to constitute house-trespass.

443. Whoever commits house-trespass, having taken precautions to conceal such house-trespass from some person who has a right to exclude or eject the trespasser from the building, tent, or vessel which is the subject of the trespass, is said to commit "lurking house-trespass."

444. Whoever commits lurking house-trespass after sunset and before sunrise, is said to commit "lurking house-trespass by night."

445. A person is said to commit "house-breaking," who commits house-trespass if he effects his entrance into the house or any part of it in any of the six ways hereinafter described; or if, being in the house or any part of it for the purpose of committing an offence, or having committed an offence therein, he quits the house or any part of it in any of such six ways, that is to say:—

First.—If he enters or quits through a passage made by himself, or by any abettor of the house-trespass, in order to the committing of the house-trespass.

Secondly.—If he enters or quits through any passage not intended by any person, other than himself or an abettor of the offence, for human entrance; or through any passage to which he has obtained access by scaling or climbing over any wall or building.

Thirdly.—If he enters or quits through any passage which he or any abettor of the house-trespass has opened, in order to the committing of the house-trespass, by any means by which that passage was not intended by the occupier of the house to be opened.

Fourthly.—If he enters or quits by opening any lock in order to the committing of the house-trespass, or in order to the quitting of the house after a house-trespass.

Fifthly.—If he effects his entrance or departure by using criminal force or committing an assault, or by threatening any person with assault.

Sixthly.—If he enters or quits by any passage which he knows to have been fastened against such entrance or departure, and to have been unfastened by himself or by an abettor of the house-trespass.

Explanation.—Any out-house or building occupied with a house and between which and such house there is an immediate internal communication, is part of the house within the meaning of this Section.

Illustrations.

(a) A commits house-trespass by making a hole through the wall of Z's house, and putting his hand through the aperture. This is house-breaking.

(b) A commits house-trespass by creeping into a ship at a port-hole between decks. This is house-breaking.

(c) A commits house-trespass by entering Z's house through a window. This is house-breaking.

(d) A commits house-trespass by entering Z's house through the door, having opened a door which was fastened. This is house-breaking.

(e) A commits house-trespass by entering Z's house through the door, having lifted a latch by putting a wire through a hole in the door. This is house-breaking.

(f) A finds the key of Z's house door, which Z had lost, and commits house-trespass by entering Z's house, having opened the door with that key. This is house-breaking.

(g) Z is standing in his door-way. A forces a passage by knocking Z down, and commits house-trespass by entering the house. This is house-breaking.

(h) Z, the door-keeper of Y, is standing in Y's door-way. A commits house-trespass by entering the house, having deterred Z from opposing him by threatening to beat him. This is house-breaking.

446. Whoever commits house-breaking after sunset and before sunrise, is said to commit "house-breaking by night."

447. Whoever commits criminal trespass shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both.

448. Whoever commits house-trespass shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

449. Whoever commits house-trespass in order to the committing of any offence punishable with death, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

450. Whoever commits house-trespass in order to the committing of any offence punishable with transportation for life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

451. Whoever commits house-trespass in order to the committing of any offence punishable with imprisonment, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the offence intended to be committed is theft, the term of the imprisonment may be extended to seven years.

452. Whoever commits house-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt to any person, or for assaulting any person, or for wrongfully restraining any person, or for putting any person in fear of hurt, or of assault, or of wrongful restraint, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

453. Whoever commits lurking house-trespass or house-breaking shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

454. Whoever commits lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of any offence punishable with imprisonment, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the offence intended to be committed is theft, the term of the imprisonment may be extended to ten years.

455. Whoever commits lurking house-trespass or house-breaking having made preparation for causing hurt to any person, or for assaulting any person, or for wrongfully restraining any person, or for putting any person in fear of hurt or of assault or of wrongful restraint, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

456 Whoever commits lurking house-trespass by night, or house-breaking by night, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

457. Whoever commits lurking house-trespass by night, or house-breaking by night, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with imprisonment, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine, and if the offence intended to be committed is theft, the term of the imprisonment may be extended to fourteen years.

458 Whoever commits lurking house-trespass by night, or house-breaking by night, having made preparation for causing hurt to any person, or for assaulting any person, or for wrongfully restraining any person, or for putting any person in fear of hurt or of assault or of wrongful restraint, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years, and shall also be liable to fine.

459 Whoever, whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, causes grievous hurt to any person or attempts to cause death or grievous hurt to any person, shall be punished with life or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

460 If at the time of the committing of lurking house-trespass by night or house-breaking by night, any person guilty of such offence shall voluntarily cause or attempt to cause death or grievous hurt to any person, every person jointly concerned in committing such lurking house-trespass by night or house-breaking by night, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

461. Whoever dishonestly or with intent to commit mischief, breaks open or unfastens any closed receptacle which contains or which he believes to contain property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

462. Whoever, being entrusted with any closed receptacle which contains or which he believes to contain property, without having authority to open the same, dishonestly, or with intent to commit mischief, breaks open or unfastens that receptacle, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

463. Whoever makes any false document or put of a document with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to support any claim or title or to cause any person to put with property or to enter into any express or implied contract, or with intent to commit fraud or that fraud may be committed, commits forgery.

Making a false document. 164 A person is said to make a false document—

First—Who dishonestly or fraudulently makes, signs, seals, or executes a document or put of a document or makes any mark denoting the execution of a document, with the intention of causing it to be believed that such document or put of a document was made, signed, sealed, or executed by or by the authority of a person by whom or by whose authority he knows that it was not made, signed, sealed, or executed or at a time at which he knows that it was not made, signed, sealed, or executed, or

Secondly—Who, without lawful authority, dishonestly or fraudulently, by cancellation or otherwise, alters a document in any material part thereof, after it has been made or executed either by himself or by any other person, whether such person be living or dead at the time of such alteration, or

Thirdly—Who dishonestly or fraudulently causes any person to sign, seal, execute, or alter a document, knowing that such person by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication cannot, or that by reason of deception practised upon him he does not know the contents of the document or the nature of the alteration.

Illustrations

(a) A has a letter of credit upon B for Rupee 10,000, written by Z. A, in order to defraud B, adds a copy to the 10,000 and makes the sum 1,00,000, intending that it may be believed by B that Z has wrote the letter. A has committed forgery.

(b) A without Z's authority affixes Z's seal to a document purporting to be a conveyance of land from Z to A with the intention of selling the estate to B and thereby of obtaining from B the purchase money. A has committed forgery.

(c) A picks up a cheque on a Banker's bill B payable to bearer, but without any name having been inserted in the cheque. A fraudulently fills up the cheque by inserting the sum of ten thousand rupees. A commits forgery.

(d) A lives with B his agent, a cheque on a Banker, signed by A without inserting the sum payable and authorizes B to fill up the cheque by inserting a sum not exceeding ten thousand Rupees for the purpose of making certain payments. B fraudulently fills up the cheque inserting the sum of twenty thousand Rupees. B commits forgery.

(e) A draws a Bill of Exchange, ordering it in the name of B without B's authority intending to discount it as a genuine Bill with a Banker and intending to take up the Bill on its maturity. Here as A drew the Bill without authority to do so the Banker by taking him to suppose that he had the security of B and thereby to discount the Bill, A is guilty of forgery.

(f) Z's will contains these words—"I direct that all my remaining property be equally divided between A, B, and C." A dishonestly scratches out B's name, intending that it may be believed that the whole was left to himself and C. A has committed forgery.

(g) A endorses a Government Promissory Note and makes it payable to Z or his order by writing on the Bill the words "Pay to Z or his order" and signing the endorsement. B dishonestly erases the words "pay to Z or his order" and thereby converts the special endorsement into a blank endorsement. B commits forgery.

(h) A sells and conveys an estate to Z. A afterwards, in order to defraud Z of his estate, executes a conveyance of

the same estate to B, dated six months earlier than the date of the conveyance to Z, intending it to be believed that he had conveyed the estate to B before he conveyed it to Z. A has committed forgery.

(i) Z dictates his will to A. A intentionally writes down a different legatee from the legatee named by Z, and by representing to Z that he has prepared the will according to his instructions, induces Z to sign the will. A has committed forgery.

(j) A writes a letter and signs it with B's name without B's authority, certifying that A is a man of good character and in distressed circumstances from unforeseen misfortune, intending by means of such letter to obtain alms from Z and other persons. Here, as A made a false document in order to induce Z to part with property, A has committed forgery.

(k) A without B's authority writes a letter and signs it in B's name, certifying to A's character, intending thereby to obtain employment under Z. A has committed forgery, inasmuch as he intended to deceive Z by the forged certificate, and thereby to induce Z to enter into an express or implied contract for service.

Explanation 1.—A man's signature of his own name may amount to forgery.

Illustrations.

(a) A signs his own name to a Bill of Exchange, intending that it may be believed that the Bill was drawn by another person of the same name. A has committed forgery.

(b) A writes the word "accepted" on a piece of paper and signs with Z's name, in order that B may afterwards write on the paper a Bill of Exchange drawn by B upon Z and negotiate the Bill as though it had been accepted by Z. A is guilty of forgery; and if B knowing the fact draws the Bill upon the paper pursuant to A's intention, B is also guilty of forgery.

(c) A picks up a Bill of Exchange payable to the order of a different person of the same name. A endorses the Bill in his own name, intending to cause it to be believed that it was endorsed by the person to whose order it was payable; here A has committed forgery.

(d) A purchases an estate sold under execution of a decree against B. B, after the seizure of the estate, in collusion with Z, executes a lease of the estate to Z at a nominal rent and for a long period, and dates the lease six months prior to the seizure with intent to defraud A and to cause it to be believed that the lease was granted before the seizure. B, though he executes the lease in his own name, commits forgery by antedating it.

(e) A, a trader, in anticipation of insolvency, lodges effects with B for A's benefit and with intent to defraud his creditors, and in order to give a color to the transaction, writes a Promissory Note binding himself to pay to B a sum for value received, and antedates the note, intending that it may be believed to have been made before A was on the point of insolvency. A has committed forgery under the first head of the definition.

Explanation 2.—The making of a false document in the name of a fictitious person, intending it to be believed that the document was made by a real person, or in the name of a deceased person intending it to be believed that the document was made by the person in his lifetime, may amount to forgery.

Illustration.

A draws a Bill of Exchange upon a fictitious person, and fraudulently accepts the Bill in the name of such fictitious person with intent to negotiate it. A commits forgery.

465. Whoever commits forgery shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

466. Whoever forges a document, purporting to be a record or proceeding of a Court of Justice, or of a public Register of Births, Marriage or Burial, or a Register kept by a public servant as such, or a certificate purporting to be made by a public servant in his official capacity, or an authority to institute or defend a suit, or to take proceedings therein, or to confess judgment, or a power of

attorney, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

467. Whoever forges a document which purports to be a valuable security, or a will, or an authority to adopt a son, or which purports to give authority to any person to make or transfer any valuable security, or to receive the principal, interest, or dividends thereon, or to receive or deliver any money, moveable property, or valuable security, or any document purporting to be an acquittance or receipt acknowledging the payment of money, or an acquittance or receipt for the delivery of any moveable property or valuable security, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

468. Whoever commits forgery intending that the document forged shall be used for the purpose of cheating, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

469. Whoever commits forgery intending that the document forged shall harm the reputation of any party, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

470. A false document made wholly or in part by forgery is designated "a forged document."

471. Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly uses as genuine any document which he knows or has reason to believe to be a forged document, shall be punished in the same manner as if he had forged such document.

472. Whoever makes or counterfeits any seal, plate, or other instrument for making an impression, intending that the same shall be used for the purpose of committing any forgery which would be punishable under

Section 467, or with such intent has in his possession any such seal, plate, or other instrument, knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

473. Whoever makes or counterfeits any seal, plate, or other instrument for making an impression, intending that the same shall be used for the purpose of committing any forgery which would be punishable under any

Section of this Chapter other than Section 467, or with such intent has in his possession any such seal, plate, or other instrument, knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

474. Whoever has in his possession any document, knowing the same to be forged, and intending that the same shall fraudulently or dishonestly be used as genuine, shall, if the document is one of the description mentioned in Section 166, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the document is one of the description mentioned in Section 467, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

475. Whoever counterfeits upon, or in the substance of, any material, any device or mark used for the purpose of authenticating any document described in Section 467, intending that such device or mark shall be used for the purpose of giving the appearance of authenticity to any document then forged or thereafter to be forged on such material, or who with such intent has in his possession any material upon or in the substance of which any such device or mark has been counterfeited, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

476. Whoever counterfeits upon, or in the substance of, any material, any device or mark used for the purpose of authenticating any document other than the documents described in Section 467, intending that such device or mark shall be used for the purpose of giving the appearance of authenticity to any document then forged or thereafter to be forged on such material, or who with such intent has in his possession any material upon or in the substance of which any such device or mark has been counterfeited, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

477. Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly, or with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, cancels, destroys, or defaces, or attempts to cancel, destroy, or deface, or secretes or attempts to secrete, any document which is or purports to be a will, or an authority to adopt a son, or any valuable security, or commits mischief in respect to such document, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

OF TRADE AND PROPERTY-MARKS.

478. A mark used for denoting that goods have been made or manufactured by a particular person or at a particular time or place, or that they are of a particular quality, is called a trade-mark.

479. A mark used for denoting that moveable property belongs to a particular person, is called a property-mark.

480. Whoever marks any goods, or any case, package, or other receptacle containing goods, or uses any case, package, or other receptacle with any mark thereon, with the intention of causing it to be believed that the goods so marked, or any goods contained in any such case, package, or receptacle so marked, were made or manufactured by any person by whom they were not made or manufactured, or that they were made or manufactured at any time or place at which they were not made or manufactured, or that they are of a particular quality of which they are not, is said to use a false trade-mark.

481. Whoever marks any moveable property or goods, or any case, package, or other receptacle containing moveable property or goods, or uses any case, package, or other receptacle having any mark thereon, with the intention of causing it to be believed that the property or goods so marked, or any property or goods contained in any case, package, or other receptacle so marked, belong to a person to whom they do not belong, is said to use a false property-mark.

482. Whoever uses any false trade-mark or any false property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

483. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, knowingly counterfeits any trade or property-mark used by any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

484. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, knowingly counterfeits any property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by a public servant to denote that any property has been manufactured by a particular person or at a particular time or place, or that the same is of a particular quality or has passed through a particular office, or that it is entitled to any exemption, or uses as genuine any such mark knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

485. Whoever makes or has in his possession any die, plate, or other instrument for the purpose of making or counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark with intent to use the same for the purpose of counterfeiting such mark, or has in his possession any such property or trade-mark with intent that the same shall be used for the purpose of denoting that any goods or merchandize were made or manufactured by any particular person or firm by whom they were not made, or at a time or place at which they were not made, or that they are of a particular quality of which they are not, or that they belong to a person to whom they

do not belong, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

486. Whoever sells any goods with a counterfeit property or trade-mark, whether public or private, affixed to or impressed upon the same or upon any case, wrapper, or receptacle in which such goods are packed or contained, knowing that such mark is forged or counterfeit, or that the same has been affixed to or impressed upon any goods or merchandize not manufactured or made by the person or at the time or place indicated by such mark, or that they are not of the quality indicated by such mark, with intent to deceive, injure, or damage any person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

487. Whoever fraudulently makes any false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause any public servant or any other person to believe that such package or receptacle contains goods which it does not contain, or that it does not contain goods which it does contain, or that the goods contained in such package or receptacle are of a nature or quality different from the real nature or quality thereof, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

488. Whoever fraudulently makes use of any such false mark with the intent last aforesaid, knowing such mark to be false, shall be punished in the manner mentioned in the last preceding Section.

489. Whoever removes, destroys, or defaces any property-mark, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause injury to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE

190. Whoever, being bound by a lawful contract to render his personal service in conveying or conducting any person or any property from one place to another place, or to act as servant to any person during a voyage or journey, or to guard any person or property during a voyage or journey, voluntarily omits so to do, except in the case of illness or ill-treatment, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred Rupees, or with both.

Illustrations.

(a) A palanquin bearer, being bound by legal contract to carry Z from one place to another, runs away in the middle of the stage. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

(b) A, a cooly, being bound by lawful contract to carry Z's baggage from one place to another, throws the baggage away. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

(c) A, a proprietor of bullocks, being bound by legal contract to convey goods on his bullocks from one place to another, illegally omits to do so. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

(d) A, by unlawful means, compels B, a cooly, to carry his baggage. B in the course of the journey puts down the baggage and runs away. Here, as B was not lawfully bound to carry the baggage, he has not committed any offence.

Explanation.—It is not necessary to this offence that the contract should be made with the person for whom the service is to be performed. It is sufficient if the contract is legally made with any person, either expressly or impliedly, by the person who is to perform the service.

Illustration.

A contracts with a Dak Company to drive his carriage for a month. B employs the Dak Company to convey him on a journey, and during the month the Company supplies B with a carriage which is driven by A. A in the course of the journey voluntarily leaves the carriage. Here, although A did not contract with B, A is guilty of an offence under this Section.

191. Whoever, being bound by a lawful contract to attend on or to supply the wants of any person who by reason of youth, or of unsoundness of mind, or of a disease or bodily weakness, is helpless or incapable of providing for his own safety, or of supplying his own wants, voluntarily omits so to do, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees, or with both.

192. Whoever, being bound by lawful contract in writing to work for another person as an artificer, workman, or laborer, for a period not more than three years, at any place within British India to which by virtue of the contract he has been or is to be conveyed at the expense of such other, voluntarily deserts the service of that other during the continuance of his contract, or without reasonable cause refuses to perform the service which he has contracted to perform, such service being reasonable and proper service, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one month, or with fine not exceeding double the amount of such expense, or with both; unless the employer has ill-treated him or neglected to perform the contract on his part.

CHAPTER XX.

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

193. Every man who by deceit causes any woman who is not lawfully married to him, to believe that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit or have sexual intercourse with him in that belief, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

194. Whoever, having a husband or wife living, marries in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the life of such husband or wife, shall be punished with imprisonment of

either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Exception.—This Section does not extend to any person whose marriage with such husband or wife has been declared void by a Court of competent jurisdiction, nor to any person who contracts a marriage during the life of a former husband or wife, if such husband or wife, at the time of the subsequent marriage, shall have been continually absent from such person for the space of seven years, and shall not have been heard of by such person as being alive within that time, provided the person contracting such subsequent marriage shall, before such marriage takes place, inform the person with whom such marriage is contracted, of the real state of facts so far as the same are within his or her knowledge.

495. Whoever commits the offence defined in the last preceding Section, having concealed from the person with whom the subsequent marriage is contracted the fact of the former marriage, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term

Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.

which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

496. Whoever, dishonestly or with a fraudulent intention, goes through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Marriage ceremony gone through with fraudulent intent without lawful marriage.

197. Whoever has sexual intercourse with a person who is and whom he knows or has reason to believe

to be the wife of another man, without the consent or connivance of that man, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, is guilty of the offence of adultery, and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both. In such case the wife shall not be punishable as an abettor.

498. Whoever takes or entices away any woman who is and whom he knows or has reason to believe to be the wife of any other man, from that man or from any person having the care

Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.

of her on behalf of that man, with intent that she may have illicit intercourse with any person, or conceals or detains with that intent any such woman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term, which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF DEFAMATION.

499. Whoever, by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or by visible representations, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm the reputation of such person, is said, except in the cases hereinafter excepted, to defame that person.

Explanation 1.—It may amount to defamation to impute anything to a deceased person, if

the imputation would harm the reputation of that person if living, and is intended to be hurtful to the feelings of his family or other near relatives.

Explanation 2.—It may amount to defamation to make an imputation concerning a company or an association or collection of persons as such.

Explanation 3.—An imputation in the form of an alternative or expressed ironically, may amount to defamation.

Explanation 1.—No imputation is said to harm a person's reputation, unless that imputation directly or indirectly, in the estimation of others, lowers the moral or intellectual character of that person, or lowers the character of that person in respect of his caste or of his calling, or lowers the credit of that person, or causes it to be believed that the body of that person is in a loathsome state, or in a state generally considered as disgraceful.

Illustrations.

(a) A says—"Z is an honest man; he never stole B's watch;" intending to cause it to be believed that Z did steal B's watch. This is defamation, unless it fall within one of the Exceptions.

(b) A is asked who stole B's watch. A points to Z, intending to cause it to be believed that Z stole B's watch. This is defamation, unless it fall within one of the Exceptions.

(c) A draws a picture of Z running away with B's watch, intending it to be believed that Z stole B's watch. This is defamation, unless it fall within one of the Exceptions.

First Exception.—It is not defamation to impute anything which is true concerning any person, if it be for the public good that the imputation should be made or published. Whether or not it is for the public good is a question of fact.

Second Exception.—It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of a public servant in the discharge of his public functions, or respecting his character, so far as his character appears in that conduct, and no farther.

Third Exception.—It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of any person touching any public question, and respecting his character, so far as his character appears in that conduct, and no farther.

Illustration.

It is not defamation in A to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting Z's conduct in petitioning Government on a public question, in signing a requisition for a meeting on a public question, in presiding or attending at such a meeting, in forming or joining any society which invites the public support, in voting or canvassing for a particular candidate for any situation in the efficient discharge of the duties of which the public is interested.

Fourth Exception.—It is not defamation to publish a substantially true report of the proceedings of a Court of Justice, or of the result of any such proceedings.

Explanation.—A Justice of the Peace or other Officer holding an enquiry in open Court preliminary to a trial in a Court of Justice, is a Court within the meaning of the above Section.

Fifth Exception.—It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the merits of any case, Civil or Criminal, which has been decided by a Court of Justice, or respecting the conduct of any person as a party, witness, or agent, in any such case, or respecting the character of such person, as far as his character appears in that conduct, and no farther.

Illustrations.

- (a) A says—"I think Z's evidence on that trial is so contradictory that he must be stupid or dishonest." A is within this Exception if he says this in good faith; inasmuch as the opinion which he expresses respects Z's character as it appears in Z's conduct as a witness, and no farther.
- (b) But if A says—"I do not believe what Z asserted at that trial, because I know him to be a man without veracity;"—A is not within this Exception, inasmuch as the opinion which he expresses of Z's character, is an opinion not founded on Z's conduct as a witness.

Sixth Exception.—It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion respecting the merits of any performance which its author has submitted to the judgment of the public, or respecting the character of the author so far as his character appears in such performance, and no farther.

Explanation.—A performance may be submitted to the judgment of the public expressly or by acts on the part of the author which imply such submission to the judgment of the public.

Illustrations.

- (a) A person who publishes a book, submits that book to the judgment of the public.
- (b) A person who makes a speech in public, submits that speech to the judgment of the public.
- (c) An actor or singer who appears on a public stage, submits his acting or singing to the judgment of the public.
- (d) A says of a book published by Z—"Z's book is foolish, Z must be a weak man. Z's book is indecent, Z must be a man of impure mind." A is within this Exception, if he says this in good faith, inasmuch as the opinion which he expresses of Z respects Z's character only so far as it appears in Z's book, and no farther.
- (e) But if A says—"I am not surprised that Z's book is foolish and indecent, for he is a weak man and a libertine," A is not within this Exception, inasmuch as the opinion which he expresses of Z's character is an opinion not founded on Z's book.

Seventh Exception.—It is not defamation in a person having over another any authority, either conferred by law, or arising out of a lawful contract made with that other, to pass in good faith any censure on the conduct of that other in matters to which such lawful authority relates.

Illustration.

A Judge censuring in good faith the conduct of a witness or of an officer of the Court; a head of a department censuring in good faith those who are under his orders; a parent censuring in good faith a child in the presence of other children; a schoolmaster, whose authority is derived from a parent, censuring in good faith a pupil in the presence of other pupils; a master censuring a servant in good faith for remissness in service; a banker censuring in good faith the cashier of his Bank for the conduct of such cashier as such cashier—are within this exception.

Eighth Exception.—It is not defamation to prefer in good faith an accusation against any person to any of those who have lawful authority over that person with respect to the subject matter of accusation.

Illustration.

If A in good faith accuses Z before a Magistrate; if A in good faith complains of the conduct of Z, a servant, to Z's master; if A in good faith complains of the conduct of Z, a child, to Z's father—A is within this exception.

Ninth Exception.—It is not defamation to make an imputation on the character of another, provided that the imputation be made in good faith for the protection of the interests of the person making it, or of any other person, or for the public good.

Illustrations.

- (a) A shopkeeper says to B, who manages his business—"Sell nothing to Z unless he pays you ready money, for I have no opinion of his honesty." A is within the Exception if he has made this imputation on Z in good faith, for the protection of his own interests.
- (b) A, a Magistrate, in making a report to his superior officer, casts an imputation on the character of Z. Here, the imputation is made in good faith and for the public good, A is within the Exception.

Tenth Exception.—It is not defamation to convey a caution, in good faith, to one person against another, provided that such caution be intended for the good of the person to whom it is conveyed, or of some person in whom that person is interested, or for the public good.

500. Whoever defames another shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

501. Whoever prints or engraves any matter, knowing or having good reason to believe that such matter is defamatory of any person, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

502. Whoever sells or offers for sale any printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing that it contains such matter, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE.

503. Whoever threatens another with any injury to his person, reputation, or property, or to the person or reputation of any one in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause alarm to that person, or to cause that person to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which that person is legally entitled to do as the means of avoiding the execution of such threat, commits criminal intimidation.

Explanation.—A threat to injure the reputation of any deceased person in whom the person threatened is interested, is within this Section.

Illustration.

A, for the purpose of inducing B to desist from prosecuting a civil suit, threatens to burn B's house. A is guilty of criminal intimidation.

504. Whoever intentionally insults, and thereby gives provocation to any person, intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation will cause him to break the public peace, or to commit any other offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

505. Whoever circulates or publishes any statement, rumour, or report, which he knows to be false, with intent to cause any officer, soldier, or sailor in the Army or Navy of the Queen to mutiny, or with intent to cause fear or alarm to the public and thereby to induce any person to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquillity, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

506. Whoever commits the offence of criminal intimidation shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both; and if the threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, or to cause the destruction of any property by fire, or to cause an offence punishable with death or transportation, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or to impute unchastity to a woman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

507. Whoever commits the offence of criminal intimidation by an anonymous communication, or having taken precaution to conceal the name or abode of the person from whom the threat comes, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, in addition to the punishment provided for the offence by the last preceding Section.

508. Whoever voluntarily causes or attempts to cause any person to do any thing which that person is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any thing which he is legally entitled to do, by inducing or attempting to induce that person to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered by some act of the offender an object of divine displeasure if he does not do the thing which it is the object of the offender to cause him to do, or if he does the thing which it is the object

of the offender to cause him to omit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Illustrations

(a) A sits dharna at Z's door with the intention of causing it to be believed that by so sitting he renders Z an object of divine displeasure. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

(b) A threatens Z that, unless Z performs a certain act, A will kill one of A's own children. Under such circumstances that the killing would be believed to render Z an object of divine displeasure, A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

509. Whoever, intending to insult the modesty of any woman, utters any word, or makes any sound or gesture, the modesty of a woman, or exhibits any object, intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that such gesture or object shall be seen by such woman, or intrudes upon the privacy of such woman, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

510. Whoever, in a state of intoxication, appears in any public place, or in any place which it is a trespass in him to enter, and there conducts himself in such a manner as to cause annoyance to any person, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty-four hours, or with fine which may extend to ten Rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511. Whoever attempts to commit an offence punishable by this Code with transportation or imprisonment, or to cause such an offence to be committed, and in such attempt does any act towards the commission of the offence, shall, where no express provision is made by this Code for the punishment of such attempt, be punished with transportation or imprisonment of any description provided for the offence, for a term of transportation or imprisonment which may extend to one-half of the longest term provided for that offence, or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both.

Illustrations

(a) A makes an attempt to steal some jewels by breaking open a box, and finds after so opening the box that there is no jewel in it. He has done an act towards the commission of theft, and therefore is guilty under this Section.

(b) A makes an attempt to pick the pocket of Z by thrusting his hand into Z's pocket. A fails in the attempt in consequence of Z's having nothing in his pocket. A is guilty under this Section.

M. WYLLIE,

Clerk of the Council.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1860.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, weekly or twice a week, according to circumstances, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately, on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications, the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to, as heretofore.

Petitions against Act XXXI. of 1860.

From ALEXANDER FORBES, Esq., to the Secretary to the Home Department, Fort William.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to forward, for presentation to the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy, two Petitions against the Arms' Act, with six hundred and ninety-four signatures attached, which have been sent to me for that purpose from the North-West Provinces, which will, I trust, meet with His Lordship's favorable consideration.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) A. FORBES.

HURKARU OFFICE,
The 9th October 1860. }

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE CHARLES JOHN EARL CANNING,
Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India.

*The Petition of the undersigned European
and East Indian Inhabitants of India.*

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT your Petitioners are residing in this Country peaceably pursuing their lawful avocations, on the faith that the protection of your Excellency's Government will be extended to themselves, their families and property.

That some of your Petitioners are employed in the Uncovenanted Service of Government, and others engaged in business on their own account; some were born in this Country, and others have immigrated and settled in it, on the faith of the protection aforesaid; and that your Petitioners are all Christians.

That your Petitioners are all loyal and devoted subjects of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, and

are ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in defence of the just rights of Her Majesty or Her Successors.

That your Petitioners are living in the midst of a Native population at least one thousand times more numerous than themselves; some of whom are lawless and rapacious, some cruel and blood-thirsty, many reckless and unprincipled and very many actuated by a profound hatred of all Europeans and descendants of Europeans, and of all Christians, and that many of the said Natives are said to be in possession of concealed Arms.

That your Petitioners so circumstanced have heard with the profoundest grief and alarm, that an Act has been passed by the Legislative Council of India, empowering the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces to deprive them of their Arms by Proclamation.

That your Petitioners are convinced that to deprive them of the right to possess Arms would be to expose them, their lives, families and property, without protection, to the fury and rapacity of the above-named lawless, blood-thirsty and unprincipled persons.

That your Petitioners have been informed that in passing this Act the Legislative Council have gone in excess of the power committed to them, for that the said Act is an invasion of the rights of such, at least, of your Petitioners as were born in England, which rights are secured by Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly implore your Excellency to demand the opinion of the Judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Justice in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, as to the legality or otherwise of the said Act; and that your Excellency will be pleased to withhold your assent to the said Act, at least until the opinion of Her Majesty's Judges as aforesaid shall have been obtained.

And your Petitioners will ever pray; &c.

From W. GREY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to A. FORBES, Esq.,—(dated Fort William, the 15th October 1860)

SIR,—I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, forwarding, "for presentation to the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy, two Petitions against the Arms' Act, with six hundred and ninety-four signatures attached," and expressing your hope that they will meet with His Excellency's favorable consideration.

2. The prayer of both the Petitions is the same, and is expressed in the following words:—

"Your Petitioners humbly implore your Excellency to demand the opinion of the Judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Justice in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, as to the legality or otherwise of the said Act; and that your Excellency will be pleased to withhold your assent to the said Act, at least until the opinion of Her Majesty's Judges as aforesaid shall have been obtained."

3. With reference to this prayer, I am instructed to remind you, for the information of the Memorialists, that the assent of the Governor General was given to the Act in question on the 17th of July last, and that it is not therefore in His Excellency's power to comply with their request.

4. I am desired, however, to forward to you for communication to the Memorialists a copy of a Despatch received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, upon the subject of this Act, and also a copy of the instructions which were issued by the Governor General in Council on the 28th ultimo, for the guidance of the Local Governments and Administrations in giving effect to the provisions of the Act.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. GREY.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

INDIA OFFICE,

London, 5th September 1860.

LEGISLATIVE,

No 11

MY LORD,

PARA. 1. Your Public Letter dated 15th July (No. 75) 1860, forwarding a copy of "a Bill relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases," has been laid before me in Council.

2. I observe that the Bill received your Lordship's assent on the 17th July last, and has consequently become Law.

3. The letter of your Lordship in Council contains a very full exposition of the provisions of the Bill, of which I have now to convey to you the approval of Her Majesty's Government, and of the various points of difference between it and the Act XXVIII. of 1857.

4. I am of opinion that the provisions respecting the disarming of the Country were properly introduced into the new Act. They confer on the Government a power which it may exercise or not

at its discretion, but one which, with a due regard for the public safety, it should be authorized to exercise without incurring the delay which a resort to the Legislature would necessarily occasion.

5. I entirely concur with your Lordship in Council, as to the expediency of withdrawing if possible the order for the general search for Arms now in force in many parts of the North-Western Provinces, and to bringing the general provisions only of the new Law into simultaneous effect in every part of India, leaving the special provisions, relating to the disarming of Districts, for future application, if unhappily it should become necessary at any future period to use them.

6. With reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter, I have to convey to your Lordship in Council the unqualified approval on the part of Her Majesty's Government of the views to which expression is therein given, and their decided objection to any Legislative exemption of particular classes from the operation of Laws applicable to the rest of the Inhabitants of India. Where in practice it is advisable to make exemptions they should be left as far as possible to the discretion of the Executive Government, which will no doubt exercise the power entrusted to it with every consideration for those, whose position, circumstances, and general character point them out as proper exceptions to the general application of the Law. It is the freedom of action so necessary in India, reserved to the Executive Government in this and other respects, which conduces as much as any other feature of the Act to commend it to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. WOOD.

From W. GREY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Local Governments and Administrations,—(dated Fort William, the 28th September 1860.)

SIR,—With reference to Act XXXI. of 1860, which will come into operation from the 1st proximo, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council thinks it desirable to communicate to the Local Governments his views upon some points of the law, and to indicate some general instructions as to its application and enforcement which should be given to all Magisterial and Police Officers.

2. It should be first carefully pointed out to Magistrates and Police Officers what the objects of the Act are. If the Act is carefully examined, it will be found that the objects of it are these:—

I. To regulate the manufacture and possession of Cannon, the manufacture of and dealing in Arms and Ammunition, their importation, and transport for purposes of trade.

II. To prevent the carrying of Arms except by persons requiring them for lawful purposes, and who may be allowed to carry them without danger to the public peace.

III. To prevent Arms or Ammunition being accumulated for unlawful purposes.

IV. To enable the Government to proclaim any District, and to disarm all persons therein who are not specially licensed to possess Arms and Ammunition.

3. Under the first head few instructions for carrying out the Act will be necessary, beyond a general caution against vexatious interference with ordinary retail Dealers in such Arms or Ammunition as are commonly needed for lawful and necessary purposes.

4. There are whole classes of Shop-keepers whose general dealings are confined to Arms and Ammunition used almost exclusively for sporting purposes. More interference than is necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act regarding licenses, would, in such cases, be alike unnecessary and vexatious, and even persons who deal in other descriptions of Arms or Ammunition should not be subject to more supervision than is necessary to enable the Magistrates and Officers of Police to judge when such Arms are introduced into the Country in unusual quantities, and to prevent their being disposed of to dangerous or disaffected classes.

5. Under the second head it should be carefully explained to all Magisterial and Police Officers that there are circumstances under which it is unnecessary and contrary to the spirit of the Act to interfere with persons carrying Arms. Persons holding a license under Sections XXVIII. to XXX. are, by Law, exempt from all interference, and such licenses should be freely given to all who can show reasonable cause for requiring habitually to carry Arms for their amusement, or self-defence, or for any other lawful purpose. There are many parts of the Country where the cultivators cannot, without Arms, protect themselves and their crops or cattle from wild animals; and, in all localities, care should be taken that the poorer and less intelligent classes find no difficulty in getting licenses which may enable them to carry and use, without vexatious interference, such Arms as may be necessary for such lawful purposes.

6. The attention of all Officers charged with the execution of this Law should be further carefully drawn to the concluding words of Section XXVI, from which it will be seen that even persons unprovided with licenses are not to be disarmed, unless "in the judgment of such Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid, it is dangerous to the public peace to allow such person to go armed, or to carry Arms." Care must be taken that this proviso is observed in good faith by all subordinate Officers, and that persons who cannot reasonably be considered as endangering the public peace are not harassed when carrying Arms, for any necessary or lawful purpose, even should they be unprovided with a license.

7. The ground for considering that it is dangerous to the public peace to allow the carrying of Arms may often be general—as for instance when the habit of going about armed leads a particular tribe or class to more frequent acts of violence than would occur in a population which went habitually unarmed. In such cases a very moderate but persistent use of the powers given by this Section and those which follow it, will suffice to alter the habit of the population, and to make it the general custom for all to go unarmed about their ordinary avocations. This is a result which the Government of India earnestly desires to bring about.

8. General insecurity ought never to be allowed to continue as a valid excuse for a general fashion of going armed, whether such Arms are specially needed or not. It is a reproach to a civilized Government to permit such a state of

things to exist, and wherever such a cause can be alleged with any show of reason, the true remedy is to improve the police and general administration and to give efficient protection to all men in going about their ordinary avocations, without entailing on them the necessity for self-defence by force of Arms.

9. There are no doubt certain localities where our own territories are much intermixed with those of Native States, in which the practise of carrying Arms still prevails; and in such localities it may be difficult to enforce a change in the habits of our own subjects, unless accompanied by a similar change in the habits of their neighbours; but such cases are not very common, and might be made still more rare by a good understanding with our independent neighbours. Where real security exists, even a Native Government has no objection to forbid the ordinary habit of carrying Arms, except by servants of the State and by men of rank and their immediate retainers.

10. Section XXVII. exempts from the operation of the preceding Section, Soldiers, Sailors, Volunteers, Police and Revenue Officers of Government, and "such other persons as the Local Government may think fit to exempt." This exemption may be made generally applicable to all classes and races which, from their exemplary and uniform loyalty, and general good conduct and obedience to the Law, cannot be considered as endangering the public peace by going armed. There are, in nearly every District, classes which have always been exemplary for their general loyal conduct and obedience to the Law, who do not habitually carry Arms for any illegal purpose, and very rarely misuse them. Such are the European and Eurasian communities, the Armenian, the Parsee, and other communities of Foreign Asiatic origin. There are, too, whole Nations of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, who have to a man behaved with conspicuous fidelity to the British Government. Regarding these, some special cause of suspicion must in the case of each individual exist, to overcome the presumption, due to their general character, that no person belonging to them will carry Arms except for a necessary and lawful purpose.

11. The Governor General in Council is glad to believe that there is no Local Government in India under which such races and classes are not to be found, and that they often form a vast majority of the population; but it must be left to each local administration to determine what particular classes are so notoriously and habitually loyal and well behaved, that a general permission to them to carry Arms without license may be given.

12. But even persons exempted under this Clause, who are not distinguished by any uniform or official badge, should be generally advised to provide themselves with licenses under Section XXVIII., with a view to secure themselves from being stopped and questioned where they are not known to the Local Officers.

13. Special exemptions may also under this same Clause be made by name in favor of persons of rank, to whom it is considered desirable to extend the privilege of exemption.

14. It is to be observed that in consequence of the transposition of a section which originally stood between the present twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh Sections, the exemptions in the latter Section are made to extend to Section XXV., to which when the Act was first drafted they were

never meant to apply. This is of little or no moment as regards the Soldiers, Sailors, Volunteers and Government servants enumerated in the first three paragraphs of the specification of the exempted classes; but it was never intended, and it would be obviously inexpedient, indiscriminately, to exempt from Section XXV., all persons or classes who may be exempted from Section XXVI. under the general power of exemption vested in Government by the last Clause of Section XXVII. Every exemption therefore should be carefully and specifically limited to carrying Arms without a license, and not extended so as to cover the suspicious or unlawful carrying or conveying of Arms or Ammunition, under the circumstances contemplated in Section XXV.

15. Under the third head, it is only necessary to remark that Section XXXI. will require little more than a general caution against the indiscriminate use of the large powers given, without good ground for suspecting that the Arms or

Ammunition are accumulated for an unlawful purpose," or to the "danger of the public peace," such as to justify the search authorized in this Section.

In regard to the fourth head, it is hardly requisite for the Governor General in Council to offer any specific caution on the subject of disarming a District under the powers given in Sections XXXII. to XXXIV. The measure should be resorted to only in case of serious risk to the public tranquillity from the existence of large masses of disaffected population, who have hitherto managed to retain their Arms, and no District should ever be proclaimed till the means of carrying out the disarming promptly and effectually have been secured, and every care should be taken to avoid needless harassment of the peaceably disposed.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. GREY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1860.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1860.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 3rd October 1860, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XII of 1860.

An Act relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers to the British Colony of Saint Kitts.

WHEREAS it is expedient to render lawful the Emigration of laborers, being Native Inhabitants of British India, to the British Colony of Saint Kitts, and to extend the provisions of Act XXXI of 1855 (relating to the Emigration of Native Inhabitants to the British Colonies of Saint Lucia and Grenada) to the Emigration of Native Inhabitants of British India who may emigrate to Saint Kitts; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act XIV of 1839, in so far as it renders liable to penalties every person who shall make with any Native of India any contract for labor to be performed in the British Colony of Saint Kitts, or who shall knowingly aid or abet any Native of India in emigrating from the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, to the said Colony, is repealed.

II. All the provisions of Act XXXI of 1855 and of the Schedule thereto shall extend and apply to Native Inhabitants of the British Territories in India who shall emigrate to Saint Kitts, and that Act shall be read as if the words "or the British Colony of Saint Kitts" had been inserted therein after the words "Saint Lucia and Grenada," or "Saint Lucia or Grenada," wherever those words occur in the said Act.

III. This Act shall take effect as to the Colony of Saint Kitts from the day when the Governor-General of India in Council shall notify in the Calcutta Gazette that such Regulations have been provided, and such measures taken as the Governor-General in Council deems necessary

for the protection of such emigrants during their residence in the said Colony of Saint Kitts and in respect of their return to India.

M. WYLLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1860.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 6th October 1860, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII of 1860.

An Act for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter.

WHEREAS, with a view to the more easy recovery of small debts and demands, it is expedient to establish Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter at the several Presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; It is enacted as follows:—

I. It shall be lawful for the Executive Government of any of the said Presidencies or of any place, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to constitute Courts of Small Causes, with the required establishment of Officers, at any place within the limits of their respective Governments, for the trial of suits under this Act, and to abolish any Court so constituted: Provided that no Judge of any Court constituted under this Act shall exercise any Civil jurisdiction except under the provisions of this Act.

II. Whenever any such Court may be so constituted, the Executive Government shall fix the territorial jurisdiction of such Court, and may, from time to time, alter the same as may appear proper.

III. The following are the suits which shall be cognizable by Courts of Small Causes constituted under this Act, namely, claims for money due, whether on bond or other contract, or for rent, or for personal property, or for the value of such property, or for damages, when the debt, damage, or demand does not exceed in amount or value the sum of five hundred Rupees. Provided that no action shall lie in any such Court on a balance of partnership account, unless the balance shall have been struck by the parties or their agents; or for a share or part of a share under an intestacy, or for a legacy or part of a legacy under a will; or for any claim for the rent of land or any other claim for which a suit may be brought before a Revenue Officer; or for the recovery of damages on account of alleged personal injuries, unless special damage of a pecuniary nature shall have resulted from such injury.

IV. Every Court of Small Causes constituted under this Act shall have cognizance of all such suits as are mentioned in the last preceding Section, if the defendant at the time of the commencement of the suit shall dwell or personally work for gain within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court.

V. Every Court constituted under this Act shall use a seal, bearing the following inscription in English and in the language of the Court—"Court of Small Causes of _____;" and every such Court shall be subject to the general control and orders of the Sudder Court.

VI. Whenever a Court of Small Causes is constituted under this Act, no suit cognizable by such Court under the provisions of this Act shall be heard or determined in any other Court having any jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Small Cause Court. Provided that nothing in this Act shall be held to take away the jurisdiction which a Magistrate, or a person exercising the powers of a

Magistrate, or an Assistant or a Deputy Magistrate, can now exercise in regard to debts or other claims of a civil nature, or the jurisdiction which can be exercised by Village Moonsiffs or Village or District Panchayets under the provisions of the

of Village Moonsiffs and Village or District Panchayets in Madras;

Madras Code, or by Military Courts of Request, or by Cantonment Joint Magistrates invested with Civil jurisdiction under Act III of 1859, or by a single Officer duly authorized and appointed under the rules in force in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and

Bombay respectively, for the trial of small suits in Military Bazaars, in Cantonments, and Stations occupied by the troops of those Presidencies respectively, or by Panchayets in regard to suits against Military persons, according to the rules in force under the Presidency

of Fort St. George.

VII. Courts of Small Causes constituted under this Act shall be held at such place or places within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions as shall from time to time be appointed by the local Government to which such Courts are subordinate.

VIII. Whenever any such Court is directed to be held at more places than one Courts, if they be directed to be held in more places than one. Time of holding be held at more places than one within the local limits of its jurisdiction, the Judge of such Court, subject to the control of the Sudder Court, shall appoint the time at which the Court shall hold its sittings in every such place. Due notice of the time so appointed shall be given by a proclamation to be fixed up in some conspicuous place in the Court-house or other building in which the sittings of the Court are to be held.

IX. In all suits under this Act the summons to the defendant shall be for the final disposal of the suit, and no written statement other than the plaint shall be received unless required by the Court.

X. At the time of passing a decree under this Act, the Court may, on the verbal application of the party in whose favor the decree is passed, direct immediate execution of the same by the issue of a warrant directed either generally against the personal property of the judgment debtor wherever it may be found within the local limits of the Court's jurisdiction, or specially against any personal property belonging to the judgment debtor within the same limits which may be indicated by the judgment creditor.

XI. In the execution of a decree under this Act, if, after the sale of the moveable property of a judgment debtor, any portion of a judgment shall remain due and the holder of such judgment desire to issue execution upon any immoveable property belonging to the judgment debtor, the Court, on the application of such judgment creditor, shall grant him a copy of the judgment and a certificate of any sum remaining due under it, and on the presentation of such copy and certificate to any Civil Court having general jurisdiction in the place in which the immoveable property of the judgment debtor is situate, such Court shall proceed to enforce such judgment according to its own rules and mode of procedure in like cases.

XII. In suits tried under this Act, all decisions and orders of the Court shall be final. Provided that it shall be competent to the Court, if it shall think fit, to grant a new trial if applied for within the period of thirty days from the date of the decision, but no new trial shall be granted unless the party applying for the same shall with his application deposit in Court the amount for which judgment shall have been given against him including the costs (if any) of the opposite party.

XIII. If in the trial of any suit under this Act any question of law, or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document affecting the merits of the decision, shall arise, on which the Court shall

entertain reasonable doubts, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the suit, draw up a statement of the case and submit it, with its own opinion, for the decision of the Sudder Court.

XIV. The Court may proceed in the case notwithstanding a reference to the Sudder Court, and may pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the Sudder Court on the point referred; but no execution shall be issued in any case in which a reference shall be made to the Sudder Court, until the receipt of the order of that Court.

Full bench of the Sudder Court to decide cases referred under this Act. XV. Cases referred for the opinion of the Sudder Court shall be dealt with by a full bench of that Court.

Sudder Court to fix an early day for the hearing of the case. Proclamation thereof. XVI. The Sudder Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the case, and shall notify the same by a proclamation to be fixed up in the Court-house of that Court.

Parties may appear and be heard in person or by pleader. XVII. The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the Sudder Court in person or by pleader.

XVIII. The Sudder Court, when it has heard and considered the case, shall transmit a copy of its judgment, under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Register, to the Court by which the reference was made, and such Court shall, on the receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the decision of the Sudder Court.

XIX. Costs, if any, consequent on the reference of a case for the opinion of the Sudder Court, shall be costs in the suit.

XX. The Sudder Court shall have power to make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of the Courts established under this Act, and also to prescribe forms for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it shall think necessary that a form be provided, and for keeping all books, entries, and accounts to be kept by the Officers, and from time to time to alter any such rule or form; provided that such rules and forms be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or of any other law in force.

XXI. Except as hereinbefore provided, the provisions of Act VIII of 1859 (*for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter*) shall be applicable to cases cognizable under this Act in so far as the same may be applicable and necessary.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1860.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 6th October 1860, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XLIII OF 1860.

In Act to amend Act VIII of 1859 (for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter).

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the provisions relating to special appeals contained in Act VIII of 1859 (*for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter*); It is enacted as follows:—

I. No special appeal shall lie from any decision or order which shall be passed on regular appeal after the passing of this Act by any Court subordinate to the Sudder Court, in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes under Act XLII of 1860, when the debt, damage, or demand for which the original suit shall be instituted shall not exceed five hundred Rupees. But every such order or decision shall be final.

II. If in any suit in which an order or decision is made final under this Act, any question of law, or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document affecting the merits of the case, shall arise, on which the Court trying such suit shall entertain reasonable doubts, the Court may either of its own motion, or on the application of either of the parties to the suit, draw up a statement of the case, and submit such statement with its own opinion for the decision of the Sudder Court.

III. The Court may proceed in the case notwithstanding a reference to the Sudder Court, and may pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the Sudder Court on the point referred; but no execution shall be issued in any case in which a reference shall be made to the Sudder Court, until the receipt of the order of that Court.

Full bench of the Sudder Court to decide cases referred under this Act. IV. Cases referred for the opinion of the Sudder Court shall be dealt with by a full bench of that Court.

V. The Sudder Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the case, and shall notify the same by a proclamation to be fixed up in the Court-house of that Court.

Parties may appear and be heard in person or by pleader. VI. The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the Sudder Court in person or by pleader.

VII. The Sudder Court, when it has heard and considered the case, shall transmit a copy of its judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Register, to the Court by which the reference was

made; and such Court shall, on the receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the decision of the Sudder Court.

VIII. Costs, if any, consequent on the reference of a case for the opinion of the Sudder Court, shall be costs in the suit.

IX. Nothing in this Act shall extend to any decision or order passed on regular appeal by any Assistant Judge in the Presidency of Bombay.

X. This shall be construed and read as part of Act VIII of 1859.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1860.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 6th October 1860:—

ACT No XLIV OF 1860.

An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor-General during his absence from his Council.

WHEREAS the Governor-General in Council has declared that it is expedient that the Governor-General should visit the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and other parts of India unaccompanied by any Member of his Council; It is enacted as follows:—

I. During the absence of the Governor-General from his Council, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General alone to exercise all the powers which might be exercised by the Governor-General in Council, in every case in which the said Governor-General may think it expedient to exercise the same powers.

II. All powers vested in the Governor-General in Council by any Act of the Government of India may be lawfully exercised by the President in Council.

III. This Act shall commence from the day on which it shall be notified, by an order published in the Official Gazette, that the Governor-General has quitted Calcutta for the purpose of so proceeding as aforesaid; and shall not continue in force for a longer period than three months.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1860.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 6th October 1860, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XLVI. OF 1860.

An Act to authorize and regulate the Emigration of Native Laborers to the French Colonies.

WHEREAS a Convention has been negotiated between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, comprising the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The French Government shall be at liberty to recruit and engage laborers for the French Colonies in the Indian territories belonging to Great Britain, and to embark Emigrants, being subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, either in British or French Ports in India, under the conditions hereinafter stipulated.

ARTICLE II.

The French Government shall intrust the direction of its operations in every centre of recruitment to an Agent chosen by itself.

Those Agents must be approved by the British Government.

Such approval is assimilated, with regard to the right of granting and withdrawal, to the Exequatur given to Consular Agents.

ARTICLE III.

This recruitment shall be effected conformably to the regulations which now exist, or may hereafter be established, for the recruitment of laborers for British Colonies.

ARTICLE IV.

The French Agent shall, with regard to the operations of recruitment which are intrusted to him, enjoy for himself and for the persons whom he may employ, all the facilities and advantages afforded to the recruiting Agents for British Colonies.

ARTICLE V.

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty shall appoint in those British Ports where Emigrants may be embarked, an Agent who shall be specially charged with the care of their interests.

In French Ports the same duty with regard to Indian subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be confided to the British Consular Agent.

Under the term "Consular Agents" are comprised Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and all other Commissioned Consular Officers.

ARTICLE VI.

No Emigrant shall be embarked unless the Agent described in the preceding Article shall have been enabled to satisfy himself either that the Emigrant is not a British subject or if a British subject, that his engagement is voluntary, that he has a perfect knowledge of the nature of his contract, of the place of his destination, of the probable length of his voyage, and of the different advantages connected with his engagement.

ARTICLE VII.

The contracts of service, with the exception provided for by Section 4 of Article IX, and by Section 2 of Article X, shall be made in India, and shall either bind the Emigrant to serve a person designated by name, or to serve a person to whom he shall be allotted by the proper authority on his arrival in the Colony.

ARTICLE VIII.

The contracts shall, moreover, make stipulation for:—

1. The duration of the engagement, at the expiration of which the Emigrant shall receive a return-passage to India at the expense of the French Government, and the terms on which it will be competent to him to abandon or renounce his right to a free return-passage.

2. The number of days and hours of work.

3. The wages and rations, as well as the rate of payment for extra work, and all the advantages promised to the Emigrant.

4. Gratuitous medical treatment for the Emigrant, except in cases where, in the opinion of the proper Government Officer, his illness shall have arisen from his own misconduct.

In every contract of engagement there shall be inserted an exact copy of Articles IX, X, XX, and XXI of the present Convention.

ARTICLE IX.

1. The duration of the Immigrant's engagement shall not be more than five years. In case, however, he shall be duly proved to have absented himself from work, he shall be bound to serve a number of days equal to the time of his absence.

2. At the expiration of that period, every Indian who shall have attained the age of ten years at the time of his departure from India, shall be entitled to a return-passage at the expense of the French Government.

3. If he can show that his conduct has been regular, and that he has the means of subsistence, he may be allowed to reside in the Colony without any engagement; but from that time he will lose his right to a free return passage.

4. If he consents to contract a new engagement, he will be entitled to a bounty, and will retain his right to a return-passage at the expiration of this second engagement.

The right of the Immigrant to a return-passage extends to his wife, and to his children who quitted India under the age of ten years, as well as to those born in the Colonies.

ARTICLE X.

The Immigrant shall not be bound to work more than six days in seven, nor more than nine hours and a half a day.

The conditions of task-work and every other kind of regulation for work, shall be freely arranged with the laborer. The obligation to provide, on holidays, for the care of animals and the necessities of daily life, shall not be considered as work.

ARTICLE XI.

In British Ports, the arrangements which precede the departure of the Emigrants shall be conformable to those prescribed by the regulations for the British Colonies.

In French Ports, the Emigration Agent or his deputies shall, on the departure of every Emigrant ship, deliver to the British Consular Agent a nominal list of the Emigrants who are subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, with a description of their persons, and shall also communicate to him the contracts of which he may require copies.

In such case, only one copy shall be given of all contracts of which the provisions are identical.

ARTICLE XII.

In the Ports of embarkation, the Emigrants who are subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be at liberty, conforming to the regulations of

Police relative to such establishments, to leave the Depôts, or other place in which they may be lodged, in order to communicate with the British Agents, who on their part may at any reasonable hour visit the places in which the Emigrants, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, are collected or lodged.

ARTICLE XIII.

Emigrants may leave India for the Colonies to the East of the Cape of Good Hope at all times of the year.

For other Colonies they may leave only from the 1st of August to the 15th of March. This arrangement applies only to sailing vessels; vessels using steam power may leave at any time of the year.

Every Emigrant sailing from India for the Antilles, between the 1st of March and the 15th of September, shall receive at least one double blanket over and above the clothing usually allowed to him, and may make use of it so long as the vessel is outside of the Tropics.

ARTICLE XIV.

Every Emigrant vessel must carry an European Surgeon and an Interpreter.

The Captains of Emigrant vessels shall be bound to take charge of any despatch which may be delivered to them by the British Agent at the Port of embarkation for the British Consular Agent at the Port of destination, and to deliver it to the Colonial Government immediately after his arrival.

ARTICLE XV.

In every vessel employed for the conveyance of Emigrants, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the Emigrants shall occupy, either between decks, or in cabins on the upper deck, firmly secured and entirely covered in, a space devoted to their exclusive use. Such cabins and space between decks shall in every part have a height of not less than five feet and a half.

No compartment shall take more than one adult Emigrant for every cubic space of seventy-two feet in the Presidency of Bengal and at Chandernagore, and for every cubic space of sixty feet in other French Ports, and in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

An Emigrant above the age of ten years shall count as an adult, and two children from one to ten years of age shall count as one adult.

A place shall be fitted up for a hospital in every Emigrant ship.

Women and children shall occupy compartments of the vessel distinct and separate from those of the men.

ARTICLE XVI.

Each shipment of Emigrants shall include a proportion of women equal to at least one-fourth of the number of men. After the expiration of three years, the numerical proportion of women shall be raised to one-third; after two years more, it shall be raised to one-half; and after a further period of two years, the proportion shall be the same as may be fixed for the British Colonies.

ARTICLE XVII.

The British Agents at the embarkation shall have, at all reasonable times, the right of access to every part of the ship which is appropriated to the use of Emigrants.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Governors of the French establishments in India shall make such administrative regulations

as may be necessary to ensure the complete execution of the preceding stipulations.

ARTICLE XIX.

On the arrival of an Emigrant ship in any French Colony, the Government shall cause to be transmitted to the British Consular Agent any despatches which it may have received for him, together with—

1. A nominal list of all laborers disembarked who are subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

2. A list of the deaths or births which may have taken place during the voyage.

The Colonial Government shall take the necessary measures to enable the British Consular Agent to communicate with the Emigrants before their distribution in the Colony.

A copy of the "List of Distribution" shall be delivered to the Consular Agent.

He shall be informed of all deaths and births which may occur during the period of engagement, as well as of all changes of employer, and of all departures on a return-passage.

Every fresh engagement, or act of renunciation of the right to a free return-passage, shall be communicated to the Consular Agent.

ARTICLE XX.

All Immigrants, being subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, shall, in the same manner as other subjects of the British Crown, and conformably to the ordinary rules of international law, enjoy, in the French Colonies, the right of claiming the assistance of the British Consular Agents; and no obstacle shall be opposed to the laborer's resorting to the Consular Agent and communicating with him; without prejudice, however, to the obligations arising out of his engagement.

ARTICLE XXI.

In the distribution of laborers no husband shall be separated from his wife, nor any father or mother from their children under fifteen years of age. No laborer shall be required to change his employer without his own consent, unless he be transferred to the Government, or to the person who has acquired the property on which he is employed.

Immigrants who may become permanently incapable of work, either by sickness or by any other cause beyond their own control, shall be sent back at the expense of the French Government, whatever time may still be wanting to entitle them to a free return-passage.

ARTICLE XXII.

All operations of immigration may be carried on in the French Colonies by French or British vessels without distinction.

British vessels which may engage in those operations shall be bound to conform to all the measures of Police, health, and equipment which may apply to French vessels.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The labor regulations of Martinique shall serve as the basis for all the regulations of the French Colonies into which Indian Emigrants, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, may be introduced.

The French Government engages not to introduce into those regulations any modification, the result of which would be to place the said Indian subjects in an exceptional position, or to impose upon them conditions of labor more stringent than those prescribed by the said regulations.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The present Convention applies to emigration to the Colonies of Re-Union, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Guiana.

It may hereafter be applied to immigration to other Colonies in which British Consular Agents shall be established.

ARTICLE XXV.

The provisions of the present Convention relative to the Indian subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall apply to the Natives of every Indian State which is under the protection or political control of Her said Majesty, or of which the Government shall have acknowledged the supremacy of the British Crown.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The present Convention shall begin to take effect on the 1st of September 1861, and shall continue in full force for three years and a half. It shall remain in full force, if notice for its termination be not given in the course of the month of September of the third year, and then notice can be given only in the course of the month of September of each succeeding year.

In case of notice being given for its termination it shall cease eighteen months afterwards.

It is understood that the stipulations of the present Convention relative to Indian subjects of Her Britannic Majesty introduced into the French Colonies shall be maintained in force in favor of the said Indians until they shall either have been sent back to their own country or have renounced their right to a return-passage.

And whereas a Convention was concluded and signed at Paris on the 25th day of July 1860 between Her said Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and His said Majesty the Emperor of the French, consisting of the same Articles, but limited to the emigration to the French Colony of Re-Union from India of Native laborers to the number of not more than six thousand:

And whereas it is necessary, in order to give effect to the said Conventions, and for the due protection of Natives of India emigrating to French Colonies, that an Act of the Legislative Council of India should be passed; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act XIV of 1839 and Section III Act XXIV of 1852 are repealed in

so far as they render liable to penalties every person who shall make with any Native of India any contract to be performed in the French Colonies of Re-Union, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, or Guiana, or in any other French Colony in which a British Consular Agent has been or shall hereafter be established, and to which this Act shall be extended by an order of the Governor-General of India in Council as hereinafter provided, or who shall knowingly aid or abet any Native of India in emigrating from the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, or from any French Port in India, to any of the said Colonies.

II. The French Government may nominate a person to be Emigration Agent under this Act for each of the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Provided that such person, before entering on the duties of his office under this Act, shall have been approved by Her Majesty.

III. The Emigration Agents so nominated and approved as aforesaid shall be authorized, under the conditions prescribed in this Act, to recruit and engage Native laborers for all or any of the French Colonies aforesaid.

IV. The said Emigration Agents shall act in conformity with the regulations now or hereafter existing for the recruitment of Native laborers for British Colonies, and shall, with regard to the operations of recruitment which are entrusted to them, enjoy for themselves and the persons whom they may employ in the management of the said operations, all the facilities and advantages afforded to the Emigration Agents for British Colonies.

V. The Protector of Emigrants at each of the three British Ports aforesaid, shall act for the British Government as Protector of laborers emigrating under the provisions of this Act. In French Ports in India the duty confided to the British Consular Agents by Article V of the said Convention shall be performed under such instructions as may be given by the Governor-General in Council in that behalf.

VI. All contracts of service made with laborers emigrating under this Act, except the contracts mentioned in Section 4 of Article IX and Section 2 of Article X of the above recited Convention, shall be made in India, and shall bind the Emigrant either to serve a person designated by name, or to serve a person to whom he shall be allotted by the proper authority on his arrival in the Colony to which he emigrates.

VII. The contracts of service shall be in accordance with the terms of the said Convention, and shall make provision for—

1. The duration of the engagement, at the expiration of which the Emigrant shall receive a return-passage to India at the expense of the French Government, and the terms on which it will be competent to him to abandon or renounce his right to a free return-passage.

2. The number of days and hours of work.

3. The wages and rations as well as the rate of payment for extra work, and all the advantages promised to the Emigrant.

4. Gratuitous medical treatment for the Emigrant, except in cases where, in the opinion of the proper Government Officer, his illness shall have arisen from his own misconduct.

5. In every contract of engagement there shall be inserted an exact copy of Articles IX, X, XX, and XXI of the Convention hereinbefore recited.

VIII. It shall not be lawful to convey any Emigrant, being a native of India, who may embark for the purpose of laboring for hire in any one of the said Colonies from any of the three British Ports aforesaid in any ship or vessel, unless a license be obtained for carrying Emigrants in any such ship or vessel from the Government of the Presidency in which the Port is situated. A

fee, not exceeding one Rupee per Emigrant, as may

Fee for license. be regulated from time to time by the local Government, shall

be demandable in respect of every such license, which fee shall be carried to the credit of the said Government, and the granting or withholding any such license shall be entirely discretionary with the Government; and in consideration of such license the Master of every ship conveying or

Master of ship to give Bond. destined to convey Emigrants from India, shall execute a

Bond binding himself and his owners in a penal sum of ten thousand Rupees to conform to the several conditions herein provided, and the said Bond shall be executed in duplicate, that it may be put in suit either at the place of execution or in the Colony to which the Emigrants are to be conveyed, and one copy shall be forwarded to the British Consular Agent at such Colony, to be dealt with as the case may require. And every ship or vessel in which any such Emi-

grant shall be embarked without a license being obtained as aforesaid, shall be liable to be forfeited, and the Master thereof shall be liable, as for a misdemeanor, to a fine of one hundred Rupees for every such Emigrant so illegally embarked.

IX. It shall not be lawful for the Master of

Master of vessel any vessel licensed as above mentioned to receive on board any Emigrant laborer, as above provided, unless such laborer

shall have in his possession and show a certificate or pass, to be given to him by the Emi-

gation Agent of the Port under this Act, countersigned by the Protector of Emigrants,

stating his name and the name of his father, and his age, and certifying that, having appeared before such Agent, he has declared his willingness to proceed to work for hire in the Colony to which such vessel is bound, and has been engaged by him as an Emigrant to such Colony on the part of the Government thereof.

X. The Protector of Emigrants shall ascertain,

Protector to hold personal conference with every Emigrant before embarkation. by personal communication with every Emigrant previously to his or her embarkation from the Port or place for which such

Protector shall have been appointed, that such Emigrant has not been induced to emigrate by any fraud or by any false or unreasonable expectation, and is aware of the distance of the Colony to which he or she is about to emigrate from the place where he or she is about to embark, and that the real advantages likely to be derived from a removal to such Colony have been explained to such Emigrant, and that such Emigrant has been duly cautioned against unreasonable and unwarrantable expectations; and that every such Emigrant is in good health and not incapacitated from labor by old age, bodily infirmity, or disease; provided that every

Enquiries to be made in public. such Protector shall make the enquiries specified in such Section in an open Court or public

Office to which all persons shall have admission.

XI. Before any ship or vessel, so licensed to carry Emigrant laborers as above provided, shall be cleared out from any of the aforesaid Ports for any of the Colonies aforesaid, it shall be necessary

Before Port-clearance, Master of Ship to obtain certificate from Emigration Agent stating—

for the Master of such ship or vessel, provided any Emigrant of the description aforesaid shall embark therein, to obtain from the Protector of Emigrants at such Port as aforesaid, a certificate, under the hand of such Protector, to the effect following, that is to say—

First.—That such Protector has by personal communication done what is required on the part of such Protector by the last preceding Section of this Act.

Second.—That all the directions contained in this Act for ensuring the health and safety of passengers have been duly complied with.

Third.—That such rules have been complied with as the Governor-General in Council shall from time to time frame touching the Medical attendance and Medical stores and the proper clothing to be provided, the species of provisions suited to Native habits, the number of women that should accompany the Emigrants, or other matters.

XII. The probable lengths of the voyages to the several French Colonies from the Ports aforesaid shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be as follows :—

From the Port of Calcutta to Re-Union—

Between the months of April and October inclusive, ten weeks.

Between the months of November and March inclusive, eight weeks.

From the Port of Madras—

Between the months of April and October inclusive, seven weeks.

Between the months of November and March inclusive, five weeks.

From the Port of Bombay—

Between the months of April and September inclusive, five weeks ; and between the months of October and March inclusive, six weeks.

From the Port of Calcutta to Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, twenty weeks.

From the Port of Madras, nineteen weeks.

From the Port of Bombay, nineteen weeks.

From the Port of Calcutta to Guiana, twenty-six weeks.

From the Port of Madras, nineteen weeks.

From the Port of Bombay, nineteen weeks.

Provided that the Governor-General of India Council may, by order to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, extend this Act to any other French Colony not expressly named herein at which a British Consular Agent is established and to which the application of the above recited Convention shall be extended, and in such order may declare the probable length of the voyage to such Colony. Such declaration shall have the same force and effect as if it formed part of this Section.

XIII. *Clause 1.*—Emigrants may leave India for the French Colonies to the East of the Cape of Good Hope at all times of the year.

Clause 2.—For the other French Colonies, they may leave only from the 1st of August to the 15th of March. This arrangement applies only to sailing vessels ; vessels using steam power may leave at any time of the year.

Clause 3.—Every Emigrant sailing from India for any French Colony Westward of the Cape of Good Hope between the 1st of March and the 15th of September, shall receive at least one double blanket over and above the clothing usually allowed to him, and may make use of it so long as the vessel is outside of the Tropics.

XIV. Every Emigrant vessel must carry an European Surgeon and an Interpreter. The Master of every Emigrant vessel shall be bound to take charge of any Despatch which may be delivered to him by the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of embarkation, for the British Consular Agent at the Port of destination, and to deliver it to the Colonial Government immediately after his arrival.

XV. *Clause 1.*—In every vessel employed for the conveyance of Emigrants, the Emigrants shall occupy, either between decks, or in cabins on the upper deck firmly secured and entirely covered in, a space devoted to their exclusive use. Such cabins and spaces between decks shall in every part have a height of five feet and a half.

Clause 2.—No compartment shall take more than one adult Emigrant for every cubic space of seventy-two feet in the Presidency of Bengal, and for every cubic space of sixty feet in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

Clause 3.—An Emigrant above the age of ten years shall count as an adult, and two children from one to ten years of age shall count as one adult.

Clause 4.—A place shall be fitted up for a hospital in every Emigrant ship.

Clause 5.—Women and children shall occupy compartments of the vessel distinct and separate from those of the men.

XVI. There shall be actually laden on board of every ship or vessel conveying Emigrants into any of the Colonies aforesaid at the time of departure of such ship or vessel from the Port at which such laborers shall be embarked,

good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the said passengers, over and above the victualling of the crew, to the amount or in the proportion following : that is to say—a supply of water to the amount of five gallons for every week of the computed voyage for every passenger on board such ship or vessel, such water being carried in tanks or sweet casks ; and a supply of rice, bread, biscuit, flour, oatmeal, or bread stuffs to the amount of seven pounds weight to every week of the computed voyage for every such passenger. Provided always that,

Proviso. when any such ship or vessel shall be destined to call at a Port or place in the course of her voyage for the purpose of filling up her water-casks, a supply of water at the rate before mentioned for every week of an average voyage to such Port or place of calling shall be deemed to be a compliance with this Regulation ; and provided that the preceding Regulation regarding food shall be deemed to have been complied with in any case when it shall be made to appear that, by the special authority of the Governor-General of India in Council, any other articles of food were substituted

for the articles above enumerated, as being in his judgment equivalent thereto. Provided also that when any such ship or vessel is fitted with Normandy's Apparatus for distilling sea-water, a reduction shall be allowed of one-third in the quantity of water required to be provided as aforesaid.

XVII. Before any such ship or vessel shall be cleared out on any such voyage, the Protector of Emigrants at the Port or place from which such ship or vessel shall be cleared out, shall survey or cause to be surveyed by some competent person, the provisions and water hereinbefore required to be on board for the consumption of passengers, and shall ascertain that the same are in good and sweet condition, and also that, over and above the same, there is on board an ample supply of water and stores, for the victualling of the crew of the ship or vessel, and shall also ascertain that such ship or vessel is generally reputed sea-worthy, and that the directions hereinbefore contained for ensuring the health and safety of the passengers have been complied with, and shall grant a certificate thereof, under his hand, to the Master of such ship or vessel.

XVIII. The Master of every ship or vessel conveying Emigrants to any of the said Colonies shall be bound to provide for and furnish to every such Emigrant, and his wife and children, a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome provisions for his, her, and their daily maintenance during such voyage, and during the space of forty-eight hours next after the arrival of such ship or vessel at the place of destination.

XIX. Two copies of Sections X to XX inclusive of this Act, and two copies of a translation thereof in such Native language as the local Government may direct, authenticated by the signature of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port or place at which such Emigrants shall embark, shall be delivered to the Master by such Protector at the time of clearance, and shall be kept on board of every ship or vessel carrying such Emigrants as aforesaid, during the whole voyage, and one of such copies or translations shall, upon request made at any reasonable time to the Master of the ship or vessel, be produced to any passenger for his perusal.

XX. The Master of every ship or vessel carrying Emigrants from India to any of the Colonies aforesaid shall, before clearing out such ship or vessel, deliver to the Protector of Emigrants at the Port or place from which such vessel is cleared out, a list in writing, together with a duplicate of the same, specifying, as accurately as may be, the names, ages, and occupations of all and every the Emigrants on board such ship or vessel, and such Protector shall thereupon deliver to the said Master the counterpart of such list signed by such Protector; and the said Master shall, on the arrival of such ship or vessel at the place of destination, and previous to the disembarkation of any such Emigrants, give notice of the arrival of such ship or vessel, and deliver the said counterpart of such list to the British Consular Agent at the Colony at which the said ship or vessel may have arrived.

XXI. If the Master of any ship or vessel shall, at any of the Ports aforesaid, take on board such ship or vessel any Emigrant laborer of the description aforesaid, and shall clear such ship or vessel for any of the said Colonies without having fully complied with every particular herein required previously to clearance, he shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees for every Emigrant laborer so taken on board his ship or vessel.

XXII. If the Master of any ship or vessel shall, after having cleared such ship or vessel at any such Port as aforesaid for any of the said Colonies, take on board any such Emigrant laborer as aforesaid without having entered such Emigrant laborer in such list as aforesaid, or without having obtained such duplicate as aforesaid containing the entry of such Emigrant prior to clearance, he shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for every Emigrant so taken on board his ship or vessel.

XXIII. If any Master of any ship or vessel cleared for any of the said Colonies as aforesaid shall, after having obtained such certificate as aforesaid, fraudulently do or suffer to be done any act or thing whereby such certificate shall become inapplicable to the altered state of the ship or vessel, its passengers, or other matters to which such certificate relates, such Master shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding five thousand Rupees, besides incurring a forfeiture of any Bond executed in consideration of any license obtained for the vessel as originally described.

XXIV. All the powers vested by law in the Officers of Customs in regard to the searching and detention of ships or vessels or otherwise for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be exercised by such Officers for the prevention of illegal embarkation of such Emigrants as aforesaid on board ships or vessels bound for any of the said Colonies and of other offences against this Act; and all Pilots in the service of the Government of India shall be invested with the same powers and be charged with the same duties as Preventive Officers of Customs in this behalf.

XXV. Whenever a vessel shall clear from Calcutta for any of the said Colonies with Emigrant laborers duly embarked thereon, the Customs Officer on board such vessel shall countersign the pass or certificate brought on board such vessel by every such Emigrant laborer and shall keep a register of every such Emigrant laborer as may come on board. And such Customs Officer shall remain on board such vessel until she shall arrive in Sangoor roads, and shall not come away until muster of the crew and passengers and Emigrant laborers has been made in his presence and in that of the Pilot in charge

of the vessel; and after the Customs Officer has taken muster and quitted the vessel, the Pilot shall continue to exercise the duties indicated in the last preceding Section of this Act; and it shall be lawful for him, if he shall deem it necessary, to require the Master or Commander to take a general muster of the crew and passengers and Emigrant laborers on board, and to sign a muster roll so taken. And every such Custom House Officer and Pilot shall make a complete

Report of Emigrants on board. report of the Emigrant laborers on board of any ship at the time of his quitting the same; and such report shall contain a declaration that to the best of the declarant's belief no additional Emigrant laborers have been received on board since obtaining the certificate, and that nothing else has been done or omitted to be done in the ship or vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act; and every such report or muster (if any) shall be transmitted without delay to the Protector of Emigrants at the Port. And any Custom House Officer or Pilot who shall wilfully make a

Penalty. false, erroneous, or incomplete report of the Emigrant laborers on board of any ship, or who shall connive at the unauthorized embarkation of any such Emigrant laborers, shall be liable, besides dismissal, to a fine of five hundred Rupees, commutable if not paid to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for six months, and the penalty shall be adjudged in like manner as similar penalties are adjudged for offences committed in respect to the Customs Revenue.

XXVI. If any person shall forge, or shall use knowing it to be forged, any document required by this Act, such person shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding seven years.

Punishment for forgery of document required by this Act. XXVII. All the several penalties to which the Masters of ships or vessels are liable by this Act shall be enforced by information laid before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace at the instance of the Protector of Emigrants or of any Officer appointed for the purpose by the Government of the Presidency or place, or may be enforced by putting in suit the Bond given by the Master, if such Bond has been given in consideration of the licence granted to the ship.

XXVIII. All fines and penalties imposed by a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace under the authority of this Act, if no other means for enforcing the payment of such fines and penalties are provided by this Act, may in case of non-payment thereof be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender by warrant of the Magistrate or Justice. When a warrant of distress is issued, the Magistrate or Justice may order the offender to be detained and kept in safe custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance, with or without sureties, conditioned for his appearance before him on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking such recognizance; but if before issuing such warrant of distress, it shall appear to the Magistrate or Justice, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate or Justice whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from

issuing such warrant of distress; and in such case, or if such warrant shall have been issued and upon the return thereof such insufficiency aforesaid shall be made to appear to the Magistrate or Justice, he shall, by warrant, commit the offender to jail, there to be imprisoned, according to the discretion of the Magistrate or Justice, for any term not exceeding two months where the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty Rupees, and for any term not exceeding four months where the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding six months in any other case; the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

XXIX. Each shipment of Emigrants under this Act shall include a proportion of women equal to at least one-fourth of the number of men. After the expiration of three years, the numerical proportion of women shall be raised to one-third; after two years more, it shall be raised to one-half; and after a further period of two years, the proportion shall be the same as has been or may be fixed for the British Colonies.

XXX. The Protector of Emigrants shall have at all reasonable times the right of access to every part of the ship which is appropriated to the use of Emigrants under this Act.

XXXI. This Act shall take effect as to the Emigration of Native laborers from India to the number of not more than six thousand to the Island of Re-union, from the time of the passing thereof, and shall take effect generally as to Emigration to the said Island and to Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Guiana, from the time when the Convention herein recited and set forth shall have been concluded and signed and shall take effect, and as to emigration to any other French Colony, from such date as the Governor-General in Council in extending this Act to such Colony shall determine. From the time this Act shall so take effect, it shall continue in force so long as the said Convention shall continue in force and no longer. Provided that Act XIX of 1856 (to enable the Governor General of India in Council to suspend the operation of certain Acts relating to the Emigration of Native laborers) shall have full force and effect in respect to the Emigration of Native laborers to any or all of the French Colonies under this Act.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1860.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 6th October 1860, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XLVII OF 1860.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay established under Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, the power of

conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows :—

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857 with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and to the examinations for those Degrees shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1860.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 6th October 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 13th of January next:—

A Bill for the Regulation of Police within any parts of the British Territories in India to which it may please the Governor-General in Council to extend its provisions.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make the Police Force an efficient instrument at the disposal of the Magistrate for the prevention and detection of crime, and to reorganize the Police Force; It is enacted as follows :—

I. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meaning hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, (that is to say) —

The Words "District Officer" shall mean the Chief Magisterial Officer in charge of a District and exercising the full powers of a Magistrate under the Regulations, or by whatever designation the Officer in executive administration of a District is styled.

The words "Magisterial Officer" shall include all persons, within the Police District, exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate.

The word "Subordinate" as applied to Police functionaries, shall mean District Superintendents and their Assistants.

The word "Police" shall include General and Village Police, and all other persons, by whatever name known, who exercise any Police functions.

The expression "General Police District" shall embrace any Province, District, Tract or Territory to which the operation of this Act shall be extended.

The word "property" shall include any chattel, money, or valuable security.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

The word "person" shall include a Company or Corporation.

The word "month" shall mean calendar month.

The word "cattle" shall, besides horned cattle, include Elephants, Camels, Horses, Asses, Mules, Sheep, Goats, and Swine.

II. The Superintendence of the Police throughout the General Police District shall vest in and be exercised by the Local Government, under the control of the Governor-General in Council; and, except as authorized by the Local Government, under the provisions of this Act, no person, Officer, or Court shall be empowered to appoint, supersede, or control any Police functionary; any Regulation, Act, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. The administration of the Police throughout the General Police District shall be vested in an Officer to be styled the Inspector-General of Police, and in such Subordinates, subject to the general control and direction of the District Officer, as to the Local Government shall seem fit, who shall from time to time be appointed by the said Local Government and may be removed by the same authority; and who shall receive such salary as the Governor-General of India in Council shall allow.

IV. All powers not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, which up to the passing of this Act belonged by law to the existing Police Authorities, shall be vested in the Police Authorities appointed under this Act. Provided always that no Police Functionary so appointed shall possess or exercise any Judicial or Revenue authority; and the duties and responsibilities of Land-holders and others as defined by law shall apply to the Police appointed under this Act.

V. The Inspector-General of Police shall be appointed a Justice of the Peace. He shall also have the full powers of a Magistrate throughout the General Police District; but shall exercise those powers subject to such orders as may from time to time be issued by the Local Government. The Local Government may vest any District Superintendent

of Police with all the powers of a Magistrate within such limits as it may deem proper; but such Superintendent shall exercise the powers with which he shall be so invested only so far as may be necessary for the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crime, and the detection, apprehension and detention of offenders, in order to their being brought before a Magistrate, and as far as may be necessary for the performance of the duties assigned to him by this Act.

District Superintendent may be appointed a Magistrate.

In what cases he may act in that capacity.

VI. The entire Police establishment under each Local Government shall, for the purpose of this Act, be deemed to be one Police Force, and shall be formally enrolled; and shall consist of such number of Officers and men, and shall be otherwise constituted in such manner, as shall be from time to time ordered by the Local Government, subject to the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Inspector-General of Police may, from time to time, subject to the approval of the Local Government, frame such orders and regulations as he shall deem expedient, relative to the general organization and distribution of the Force, the places of residence, the pay and rank, the classification, distribution and particular service of the members thereof; their inspection, the description of arms, accoutrements and other necessities to be furnished to them; the collecting and communicating intelligence and information; and all such other orders and regulations relative to the said Police Force as the said Inspector-General shall, from time to time, deem expedient for preventing abuse or neglect, and for rendering such Force efficient in the discharge of all its duties.

VII. The Inspector-General of Police may, from time to time, subject to the approval of the Local Government, frame such orders and regulations as he shall deem expedient, relative to the general organization and distribution of the Force, the places of residence, the pay and rank, the classification, distribution and particular service of the members thereof; their inspection, the description of arms, accoutrements and other necessities to be furnished to them; the collecting and communicating intelligence and information; and all such other orders and regulations relative to the said Police Force as the said Inspector-General shall, from time to time, deem expedient for preventing abuse or neglect, and for rendering such Force efficient in the discharge of all its duties.

VIII. The appointment of all Police Officers shall, under such rules as the Local Government shall, from time to time sanction, rest with the Inspector-General of Police and the District Superintendents, who may, under such rules as aforesaid, at any time dismiss, suspend, reduce or fine to any amount not exceeding one month's pay, any Police Officer whom they shall think remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty or otherwise unfit for the same.

IX. Every person so appointed shall receive on his enrolment a certificate in the form annexed to this Act under the seal of the Inspector-General, or such other Officer as the Inspector-General shall appoint, by virtue of which the person holding such certificate shall be vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Police Officer. Such certificate shall cease to have effect whenever the person named in it is suspended or dismissed, or otherwise removed from employment in the Police Force, and shall thereupon be immediately surrendered to his superior Officer or other person empowered to receive it.

X. There shall be deducted from the pay of every Police Officer, of a Class not entitled to the benefit of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, a sum, after such rate as the Local Government shall direct, not being a greater rate than one Anna in the Rupee, which sum so deducted, and also the monies accruing from the stoppages from the pay of Police Officers during absence from sickness or other causes, from fines imposed on Police Officers for misconduct, and from fines imposed by Magistrates and others upon drunken persons, or for assaults upon Police Officers, and all monies arising from the sale of worn or cast-off clothing or other articles supplied for the use of the Police, or from any other miscellaneous sources which shall be permitted by the Local Government shall from time to time be invested in such manner and in such securities as the Local Government may direct, and the interest and dividends thereof, or so much of the same as shall not be required for the purposes herein mentioned, shall be likewise invested as aforesaid; and accumulate, so as to form a Fund to be called "The Police Superannuation Fund;" and shall be applied from time to time to the payment of superannuation or retiring allowances, or gratuities, under such rules as may be passed by the said Local Government: provided always that any Police Officer may be dismissed or removed without superannuation allowance; and that no Police Officer shall be entitled as of right to any allowance from this Fund; or shall retain any right to a refund of any deduction made from his pay while he may have been a Police Officer.

XI. It shall be lawful for the Inspector-General of Police, or any District Superintendent, if they shall think fit, and subject to the general direction of the District Officer, on the application of any person showing the necessity thereof, to depute any additional number of Police Officers, to keep the peace at any place within the General Police District, at the charge of the person making the application, to be exclusively under the orders of the District Superintendent, and for such time as they shall think fit: provided always that it shall be lawful for the person on whose application such deputation shall have been made, on giving one month's notice in writing to the Inspector-General or District Superintendent, to require that the Officer so deputed shall be discontinued; and such person shall be relieved from the charge of such additional Force from the expiration of such notice.

XII. Whenever any Railway, Canal, or other public work, or any manufactory or commercial concern, shall be carried on, or be in operation in any part of the country, and it shall appear to the Inspector-General that the appointment of an additional Police Force in such neighbourhood is rendered necessary by the behaviour, or reasonable apprehension of the behaviour of the persons employed upon such work it shall be lawful for the Inspector-General, with the consent of the Local Government, to direct the employment of such additional Force; and to maintain the same so long as such necessity shall continue; and to make orders from time to time upon the Treasurer or other Officer having the control or custody of the Funds of any Company or person carrying on such works, for the payment of the extra Force so rendered necessary as aforesaid.

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XIII. It shall be lawful for the Inspector-General of Police, under the sanction of the Local Government, which shall be notified by proclamation in the Government Gazette, to depute any part of the Police Force, in excess of the fixed complement, to be quartered in any part of the General Police District which shall be found to be in a disturbed or dangerous state, or in any part of the General Police District in which, from the misconduct of the inhabitants, he may deem it expedient to strengthen the number of Police; and the inhabitants of the offending tract or part shall be charged with the cost of such body of men so deputed; and the District Officer shall assess the proportion in which such sum is to be paid by the inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means.

XIV. All monies paid or recovered in respect of any additional Force deputed as is mentioned in the three last preceding Sections, shall be paid into a Fund to be called "The General Police Fund"; and shall be applied to the maintenance of the Police Force, under such orders as the Local Government may pass. All sums of money payable under those Sections shall be recoverable by distress and sale of the goods of the defaulter, under the warrant of a Magisterial Officer, or by suit in any competent Court.

XV. When it shall appear that any tumult, riot or outrage has taken place, or may be reasonably apprehended in any place, and that the ordinary Officers appointed for preserving the peace are not sufficient for its preservation and for the protection of the inhabitants and the security of property in such place, it shall be lawful for any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector to apply to the nearest Magisterial Officer to appoint so many of the Public or Village Servants, or residents of the neighbourhood, as such Police Officer may require, to act as special Police Officers for such time and in such manner as he shall deem necessary; and it shall be the duty of such Magisterial Officer at once to comply with such applications.

XVI. Every special Police Officer so appointed shall have the same powers, privileges, and protection, and be liable to all such duties and penalties, and be subordinate to the same authorities as the ordinary Officers of Police.

XVII. If any person being appointed a special Police Officer as aforesaid shall, without sufficient excuse, neglect or refuse to serve as such, or to obey such lawful order or direction as may be given him for the performance of his duties, he shall be liable upon conviction before a Magisterial Officer to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every such neglect, refusal or disobedience.

XVIII. No Police Officer shall be at liberty to resign his office, or withdraw himself from the duties thereof, unless expressly allowed to do so in writing by the District Superintendent; or unless he shall have given to his superior Officer two months' notice in writing of his intention to do so; nor shall any such Police Officer engage in any employment or office whatever, other than his duties under this

Act, unless expressly permitted to do so in writing under the seal of the Inspector-General.

XIX. From and after the passing of this Act, every person not being, or having ceased to be, a duly enrolled Police Officer, who shall unlawfully assume any function or power belonging to the Police; and who shall not forthwith deliver up his Certificate, and all the clothing, accoutrements, and appointments, and other necessaries which may have been supplied to him for the execution of his duty; or who shall have in his possession any distinctive article of the dress or appointment directed to be worn exclusively by the Police Force, without being able to account satisfactorily for his possession thereof; or who shall put on the dress of any Police Officer or any dress designed to represent it or to be taken for it; or who shall otherwise personate the character or act the part of any Police Officer for any purpose whatever; shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable for any offence committed under the assumed character, be liable, on conviction before a Magisterial Officer, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding six months, or both.

XX. Every Police Officer shall, for all purposes in this Act contained, be considered to be always on duty, and shall have the powers of a Police Officer in every part of the General Police District. It shall be his duty to use his best endeavours and ability to prevent all crimes, offences, and public nuisances; to preserve the peace; to apprehend disorderly and suspicious characters; to detect and bring offenders to justice; to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace; and promptly to obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority.

XXI. It shall be the duty of every Police Officer, and he is hereby authorized to arrest without warrant—

1. Any person who is charged on credible information, or whom he has reasonable ground to suspect, of having been concerned in any grave or forcible crime or outrage.

2. Any person who is charged with committing an aggravated assault, in every case in which he shall have good reason to believe that such assault has been committed, although not in his view, and that by reason of the recent commission of the offence a warrant could not have been issued.

3. Any person committing, or attempting to commit, any breach of the peace, in his view, and who refuses to desist on being required thereto.

4. Any person found injuring the public buildings, roads, tanks, and water channels, or committing any offence punishable by Law: provided always that, where such offence is of a slight and petty nature, it shall not be necessary for the Police Officer to arrest, if, from

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the circumstances of the case, there is no reason to apprehend that the party will abscond.

5. Any vagrant whom he shall find disturbing the public peace, or whom he shall have good cause to suspect of having committed or being about to commit a crime; all persons whose name and residence are unknown, or whom he may find by night lying or loitering in any high-way, road or other place, and who, in either case, are unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves.

6. Any person who assaults, resists or obstructs such Police Officer in the execution of his duty, or aids or excites others so to do.

7. All persons who, having been in legal custody, shall have escaped therefrom.

8. All persons who are charged with having done any injury or damage to the person or property of another, and who refuse to give their name and residence, or who give one which there is ground to believe to be false, may be detained solely for the purpose of ascertaining such name and residence, with a view to future proceedings.

XXII. In every case in which any person shall be given in charge to a Police Officer, on a false or frivolous charge; or in which a false and frivolous charge shall be made to a Police Officer against any person; or in which any information or complaint shall be laid or made before a Magisterial or Police Officer, and shall not be further prosecuted; or in which if further prosecuted, it shall appear to the Magisterial Officer by whom the case is heard, that there were no sufficient grounds for making the charge, such Magisterial Officer shall have the power to award a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, or both; or to award such amends not exceeding fifty Rupees, to be paid by the informer or complainant to the party informed or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to such Magisterial Officer shall seem fit. And such amends shall be recoverable in the manner provided for the levy of fines.

XXIII. Every person taken into custody by any Police Officer without warrant, except persons detained for the mere purpose of ascertaining their name and residence, shall forthwith be delivered into the custody of the Police Officer in charge of a Chowky or Station House, in order that such person may be secured until he can be brought before a Magisterial Officer to be dealt with according to Law, or may give bail for his appearance before a Magisterial Officer, if the Officer in charge shall deem it prudent to take bail as hereinafter mentioned: provided always that, where bail is not taken, the prisoner shall be brought before a Magisterial Officer within twenty-four hours, unless circumstances render delay unavoidable.

XXIV. Whenever any person shall be brought in custody, without a warrant, to any Station House, at a time when he cannot at once be sent before a Magis-

terial Officer, and shall be charged with any bailable offence, or with any unbailable offence, of which it shall appear to the Officer in charge of the Station House or other superior Officer of Police that the prisoner is falsely accused, it shall be lawful for such Police Officer to release the accused on bail, or on his own recognizance, to appear before the Magisterial Officer when required.

XXV. It shall be lawful for every Police Officer in charge of a Station, or other Superior Officer of Police, to bind by recognizance any person to appear as prosecutor or as a witness before the Magisterial Officer by whom any grave charge is being or is about to be investigated; and if any such prosecutor or witness shall refuse to execute such recognizance, it shall be competent to such Officer to forward the person in custody to the Court of such Magisterial Officer.

XXVI. Every recognizance, so taken, shall be without fee or reward, and shall be conditioned for the appearance of the person thereby bound before any Magisterial Officer at such time and place as may be required and the time and place of appearance, and the sum thereby acknowledged, not exceeding one thousand Rupees, shall be specified in the said recognizance, or in the condition thereof; and the Officer taking the recognizance shall return the same forthwith to the Magisterial Officer present at the time and place when and where the party is bound to appear.

XXVII. If from the absence of witnesses, or from any other reasonable cause, it shall become necessary or advisable to defer the examination of any case, or the further examination of any witnesses, it shall be lawful for any Magisterial Officer, from time to time, by his warrant, to remand the accused to the custody of any Police Officer, for such time as he shall deem necessary and reasonable, not exceeding eight clear days, to be secured in any Station House or Jail, or to be otherwise detained in custody, as to the said Magisterial Officer shall appear expedient: provided always that any such Magisterial Officer may order such accused party to be brought before him at any time or place before the expiration of the time for which such accused party shall have been remanded; or may discharge such accused party on his own recognizances, with or without sureties, conditioned for his appearance at the time and place appointed for such further examination.

XXVIII. It shall be lawful for any Police Officer without a warrant to enter and inspect all drinking shops, gaming houses, and other resorts of loose and disorderly characters; all premises of persons, suspected of receiving stolen property; any locality, vessel, boat or conveyance in any part of which places he shall have just cause to believe that crime has been, or is about to be committed; or which he reasonably suspects to contain stolen property; and then and there to take all necessary measures for the effectual prevention and detection of crime; and to take charge of all property reasonably suspected to have been stolen; and of all articles or things which may serve as evidence of the crime supposed to have been committed; and to take charge of all unclaimed property.

XXIX. Every Police Officer, not below the grade of Inspector, shall, under such orders as may from time to time be issued by the Inspector-General of Police, be an Inspector of weights and measures, and may enter any shop or premises for the purpose of inspecting the weights and measures, and instruments for weighing, kept or used therein; and may seize any weight, measure, or instrument for weighing, which may have reason to believe is false.

XXX. No Police Officer shall receive any complaint of any petty offence; or take into his custody any person brought to him, accused of such petty offences, as trespass, assault, quarrelling, or the like; and it shall be lawful for any Police Officer to refuse to receive and act upon any charge of an offence of a grave character, if he shall, on enquiry made of the complainant alone, see good grounds for doubting its truth: provided always that, if the charge be not of such a nature as under ordinary circumstances would justify the Police Officer in refusing to receive it, the particular reasons for refusing it are to be recorded by such Officer at the time.

XXXI. It shall be lawful for any Police Officer to lay any information before any Magisterial Officer, and to apply for summons, warrant, search warrant, or such other legal process as may by law issue, and may be expedient under the circumstances, against any person committing an offence against any law or enactment, or against any regulation for the protection of the Revenue, or against any person committing or failing to remove any public nuisance or unwarrantable obstructions, keeping a disorderly house, harbouring thieves, disturbing the peace, obstructing the due course of justice, and the like; and to prosecute such offenders up to final judgment: provided always that any rewards, forfeitures, and penalties, or shares of rewards, forfeitures, or penalties, which by law are payable to informers, and all costs of prosecution which may by any enactment be awarded to the prosecutor, shall be paid into the "General Police Fund."

XXXII. From after the passing of this Act all summonses, warrants, search warrants, warrants of commitment for trial, or orders for escort and conveyance of prisoners, and all other processes issued by any Officer in any criminal proceeding, shall be directed and delivered to Officers of the Police alone; and such processes shall be served and executed by them and none others; provided always that, in all cases of petty offence it shall be lawful for the Magisterial or other Officer issuing a summons to require the party applying for a summons for the appearance of either the defendant or witnesses to deposit and eventually to pay any fee for such Summons, and all costs incurred by the Police in serving such process, the same to be paid into the "General Police Fund" for the maintenance of the Police.

XXXIII. Where any such warrant, order or process shall be directed or delivered to any of the said Officers, unless it be necessary for the due execution thereof that such warrant

be executed without delay, the person receiving it shall deliver the same to any Officer authorized for that purpose, who shall take charge of it, and appoint by endorsement thereon one or more Police Officers to execute the same or endorse it to any other Officer for a like purpose; and every Police Officer whose name shall be so endorsed thereon shall have the same powers, privileges, and protection as if the same had originally been directed to him by name: provided also, that

Proviso. every such process shall be executed with all secrecy and despatch; and shall have full force in any part of the General Police District, except within the limits of the Supreme Court, without further formality or local endorsement; and that all Police Authorities shall every where be assisting in the execution of such process.

XXXIV. Every summons, notice, or other criminal process may be served on the party named personally, or be left with some adult male member of his family, or a copy thereof may be affixed on some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode; and any party failing or neglecting to obey such summons or notice duly served, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Magistrate or Court that issued the process, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, unless such person shall be able to prove that he was prevented by unavoidable accident or other satisfactory cause from obeying such summons, notice or the like.

XXXV. Any Magisterial Officer may, without issuing any summons, forthwith issue his warrant, to bring before him any person charged with an offence cognizable by him, or whose attendance it may for any reason be necessary to enforce, whenever it shall appear probable that such person will not attend unless compelled so to do.

XXXVI. A Police Officer executing a warrant of arrest shall notify the substance of the warrant, and if required so to do shall show the warrant.

XXXVII. In making an arrest, the Police Officer executing the warrant shall not be required to touch or confine the person to be arrested, if there be submission to the custody by word or action.

XXXVIII. After arrest the prisoner shall not be subjected to any more restraint than such as may be necessary to prevent his escape.

XXXIX. Any Police Officer authorized by a warrant to arrest a person accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue on complaint, may break open any outer or inner door or window of a dwelling-house, whether that of the person accused or of any other person, in order to execute such warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose, and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

XL. If information be received that a person accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue, has concealed himself in a Zenanah or female apartment in the actual occupancy of women, the Officer employed to

Breaking open a Zenanah or female apartment.

Breaking of outer door or window.

No unnecessary restraint.

Warrant how to be executed.

Notification of substance of Warrant.

Warrant without summons.

Service of summons, &c.

Proviso.

Police Officers may lay informations, &c.

Inspection of weights and measures.

Inspection of weights and measures.

Inspection of weights and measures.

execute the warrant shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the accused; and if such person shall not deliver himself up, the Police Officer authorized to execute the warrant may break open the Zenanah, and execute the process entrusted to him, giving sufficient notice to enable any woman in the Zenanah to withdraw, affording her every reasonable facility for doing so.

XLII. After arrest made, the Police Officer executing the warrant shall, without unnecessary delay, bring the person arrested before the Magistrate or other authority described in the warrant.

XLIII. No Police Officer shall offer to the person arrested any inducement by threat or promise, or otherwise, to make any disclosure. But no Police Officer shall prevent the persons arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

XLIV. If any Police Officer shall at any time find himself unable to effect an arrest, it shall be lawful for him to require any and every person present to assist and aid him in making the arrest; and any person who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition, shall be liable on conviction before any Magisterial Officer to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or both.

XLV. Every Police Officer who shall be guilty of any violation of duty or wilful breach or neglect of any regulations and lawful orders of other competent authority and not punishable under Section X of this Act; or who shall cease to perform the duties of his office without leave, or without having given two months' notice, as provided by this enactment; or engage without authority in any employment other than his Police duty; who shall be guilty of prevarication in any judicial trial; or who shall maliciously and without probable cause, prefer any false, vexatious, or frivolous charge or information against any individual; or who shall knowingly and wilfully, and with evil intent, exceed his powers; or shall be guilty of any wilful and culpable neglect of duty in not bringing any person, who shall be in his custody without a warrant, before a Magisterial Officer as hereinbefore provided; or who shall allow any person in his custody to escape; or who shall offer any unwarrantable personal violence to any person in his custody, shall be liable on conviction by a Magisterial Officer to a penalty not exceeding three months' pay, or to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a period not exceeding three months, or both.

XLVI. Any Police Officer who shall on any pretext or under any circumstance, directly or indirectly, collect or receive any fee, gratuity, diet money, allowance, or recompense, other than he may be duly authorized by the Inspector-General or other Officer acting under his order to collect or receive, shall on conviction before any Magisterial Officer be liable to a penalty not exceeding six months' pay,

or to imprisonment with or without hard labor not exceeding six months, or both.

XLVII. Any Police Officer, who shall directly or indirectly extort, exact, seek, or obtain any bribe or unauthorized reward or consideration, by any illegal threat or pretence, or for doing or omitting or delaying to do any act which it may be his duty to do, or to cause to be done; or for withholding or delaying any information which he is bound to afford or to communicate; or who shall connive at the escape of any person in his custody; or who shall attempt to commit any of the said offences; or shall be guilty of cowardice, shall be liable upon conviction before any Magisterial Officer to a fine not exceeding twelve months' pay, or to imprisonment with or without hard labor not exceeding twelve months, or both. Provided always that nothing in the three last preceding Sections shall be deemed to preclude such Magisterial Officer from committing for trial any cases of this nature too serious for his cognizance.

XLVIII. If any person shall assault or resist any Police Officer in the execution of his duty, or shall aid or incite any other person so to do, or shall maliciously, and without probable cause, prefer any false or frivolous charge against any Police Officer, he shall, on conviction of such offence before any Magisterial Officer, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment with or without hard labor not exceeding six months, or both.

XLIX. Any person who, in any street or road, thoroughfare, or passage, within the limits of any Town, commits any of the following offences, to the obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, or damage of the residents and passengers, shall, on conviction before any Magisterial Officer, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding eight days; and it shall be lawful for any Police Officer to take into custody without a warrant any person who within his view commits any offence—

First. Any person who shall slaughter any cattle or clean any carcase in the streets; any person riding or driving any cattle recklessly and furiously, or training or breaking any horse or other cattle on or near any public road, to the danger of the passers-by.

Second. Any person who wantonly or cruelly beats, abuses, or tortures any animal.

Third. Any person who shall keep any cattle or conveyance of any kind standing in any road or street longer than is required for loading or unloading, or for taking up or setting down passengers; or who shall leave any conveyance in such a manner as to cause inconvenience or danger to the public.

Fourth. Any person exposing goods for sale on the roads so as to obstruct passengers.

Fifth. Any person who throws or lays down any dirt, filth, rubbish, or any stones or building materials; or who constructs any cowsheds, stable, or the like, within the bounds of any

thoroughfare; or who causes any offensive matter to run from any house, factory, dung-heap, or the like, into the street.

Sixth. Any person found in any thoroughfare drunk and riotous, or incapable of taking care of himself.

Seventh. Any person who wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or any offensive deformity or disease, or commits nuisance by easing himself in or by the side of, or near any public street or thoroughfare; or by bathing or washing in any tank or reservoir not being a place set apart for that purpose.

Eighth. A person who neglects to fence in, or duly to protect any well, tank, or other dangerous place or structure.

XLIX. The Superintendent and Superior Officers of Police may as occasion requires, direct the conduct of all assemblies and processions in the public roads, streets, or thoroughfares; prescribe the routes by which, and the times at which such processions may pass; keep order in the public roads, streets, thoroughfares, ghauts, and landing places, and all other places of public resort; and prevent obstructions on the occasions of such assemblies and processions and in the neighbourhood of places of worship during the time of public worship, and in any case when the roads, streets or thoroughfares, ghauts or landing places, may be thronged or may be liable to be obstructed. They may also regulate the use of music in the streets, on the occasion of native festivals and ceremonies; and may direct all crowds of twelve or more persons to disperse, when they have reason to apprehend any breach of the peace; and every person opposing, or not obeying the orders so issued as aforesaid, or violating the conditions of any license granted by such Superintendent or other Officers for the use of such music, or for the assembling of any such body of persons, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees. Provided always that nothing in this Section contained shall be deemed to interfere with the general control of the Magistrate over such matters.

L. In all cases of convictions under this Act, the Magisterial Officer trying the case shall be restrained within the limits of his ordinary jurisdiction as to the amount of fine or imprisonment he may inflict: provided always that such charges against Police Officers above the rank of a Constable shall only be adjudicated on by Officers exercising the full powers of a Magistrate.

LI. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent any person from being prosecuted for any offence made punishable on conviction by this Act; or to prevent any person from being liable under any

other Law, Regulation, or Act, to any other or higher penalty or punishment than is provided for such offence by this Act. Provided always that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

LII. All fines and penalties imposed, and all sums of money recoverable under the authority of this Act, may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender by warrant of the Magisterial Officer in manner provided by Law.

LIII. All actions and prosecutions against any person, which may be lawfully brought for any thing done or intended to be done, under the provisions of this Act, or under the general Police powers hereby given, shall be commenced within three months after the act complained of shall have been committed, and not otherwise; and notice in writing of such action, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant, or to the Superintendent or other superior Officer of the District in which the act was committed one month at least before the commencement of the action. And no plaintiff shall recover in any such action if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court after such action brought, by or on behalf of the defendant; and though a decree shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action, such plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant; unless the Judge, before whom the trial shall be, shall certify his approbation of the action: provided always that no action shall in any case lie where such Officers shall have been prosecuted criminally for the same act.

LIV. When any action, prosecution, or proceeding shall be brought against any Police Officer for any act done by him in such capacity, it shall be lawful for him to plead that such act was done by him under the authority of warrant issued by a Magisterial Officer. And such plea shall be proved by the production of the warrant directing the act and purporting to be signed by such Magisterial Officer. And the defendant shall thereupon be entitled to a decree in his favor, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in such Magisterial Officer. And no proof of the signature of such Officer shall be necessary, unless the Court shall see reason to doubt its being genuine: provided always that any remedy which the party may have against the authority issuing such warrant shall remain entire.

LV. This Act shall take effect in any and every such District as the Governor General in Council shall appoint by notification published in the Official Gazette.

FORM A.

A. B. has been appointed a Member of the Police Force under Act and is vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Police Officer.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1860.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 6th October 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 13th of January next :—

A Bill for the levy of Port-dues at Calingapatam and Munsoorcottah within the Presidency of Fort St. George.

WHEREAS it is necessary to fix the amount of Port-dues to be hereafter levied and taken, in accordance with the provision of Act XXII of 1855, in the Ports of Calingapatam and Munsoorcottah, being Ports within the Presidency of Fort St. George; It is enacted as follows :—

I. Port-dues at a rate not exceeding the rate of one anna for every ton of burden shall be chargeable in respect of every sea-going vessel of the burden of twenty tons and upwards, other than Dhonies and country vessels entering Port.

Port-dues on sea-going vessels of 20 tons and upwards, other than Dhonies and country vessels entering Port. employed in the coasting trade which shall enter either of the said Ports. Port-dues shall be chargeable in respect of Dhonies and vessels employed in the coasting trade at a rate equal to one half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.

Port-dues to be chargeable only once in sixty days in respect of the same vessel.

III. Vessels entering either of the said Ports and leaving such Port within forty eight hours without discharging or taking in any cargo, shall not be charged with any Port-due, and vessels so entering and departing as aforesaid within seven days shall be charged with one half only of the Port-dues which would otherwise be chargeable.

IV. No Port-due shall be chargeable in respect of any vessel which, having left one of the said Ports, is compelled to enter the other of the said Ports by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage.

V. Vessels entering either of the said Ports in ballast shall be charged with three-fourths only of the Port-due which would otherwise be chargeable.

VI. This Act shall commence and have effect from the first day of March 1861, and until this Act comes into effect Port-dues may continue to be levied at the said Ports under the rules and at the rates now in force.

VII. The local Government shall, on or before the first day of March 1861, pursuant to Section XLII Act XXII of 1855, declare by Notification to be published in the Fort Saint George Gazette, the rates at which Port-dues shall be

levied in the said Ports subject to the provisions of and within the limits prescribed by this Act; and from and after the said date, no Port-due shall be levied at either of the said Ports except under the authority of Act XXII of 1855 and of this Act.

Act to be read as part of Act XXII of 1855.

VIII. This Act shall be read with and taken as a part of Act XXII of 1855.

M. WYLLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2021.

Fort William, the 17th October 1860.

Captain H. Howe to have charge of the current duties of the Office of the Superintendent of Marine during Commander Rennie's temporary absence from Calcutta on duty.

No. 2043.

The 18th October 1860.

It is notified for general information, that the Penal Settlement established in the Andaman Islands, under the name of Port Blair, is identical with the Port formerly known as Port Chatham or Old Harbour.

No. 2044.

Messrs L. B. B. King and C. D. Field, appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to be Members of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival at the Presidency per Steamship *Nubra*, which Vessel reached the Sandheads on the 11th instant.

W. GREY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 4895.

Fort William, the 19th October 1860.

Mr. P. Carnegie, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, has obtained privilege leave for one month, from the 3rd instant.

A. R. FOTHERGILL,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 94.

Fort William, the 18th October 1860.

Notification.—With reference to the Notification issued from this Department, No. 90, dated the 15th instant, it is hereby notified for general information that the Salaries, Pay, Batta and Allowances of the Military and Marine Departments for October 1860, will be payable on Thursday the 8th, instead of the 10th proximo.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 17th October 1860.

No. 1025 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence, on Sick Certificate:—

Captain David James Welsh, of Artillery, Officiating As- sistant to the Inspector Ge- neral of Ordnance	For fifteen months, under the new Regu- lations.
Lieutenant Charles Simeon Thomason, of Engineers, at- tached to the Department of Public Works, Irrigation De- partment, North-Western Provinces	For fifteen months, under the new Regula- tions.
Lieutenant Charles Vincent Gordon, of the 28th Regi- ment Madras Native Infan- try, Officiating Deputy Com- missioner of Dumoh, Jubbul- poor Division	For fifteen months, under the new Regu- lations.

No. 1026 of 1860.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Captain J. E. Fraser, of the 4th Native Infantry, Officiating Commandant of the 9th Punjab Infantry, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, with reference to Government General Order No. 943, of the 19th September 1860.

Fort William, the 18th October 1860.

No. 1027 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence, on Sick Certificate:—

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Groves Duff, M. D., of the Medical Department, Garri- son Assistant Surgeon of Fort William	For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.
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Fort William, the 19th October 1860.

No. 1028 of 1860.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned Gentlemen to be Cadets for the Artillery and Infantry in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the Service, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and Ensign respectively, from the

dates assigned to them in Government General Order No. 939, of the 18th September 1860:—

*Date of Arrival at
Fort William*

Artillery.

Mr. Frederick Alexander Wilson	11th October 1860.
„ Arthur Conolly	
„ Edward Harris Steel	
„ Vincent Rivaz	
„ Edward Joseph de Lantour	
„ Charles Edward Salkeld	
„ James Edward Alexander	
„ Robert Bland Hewson	
„ William Allan Blane	
„ Alfred Tritton Wintle	
„ Alexander Dingwall Anderson	
„ Francis Peere Williams Free- man	

Infantry.

Mr. Sumner Merle Binny	...
„ Joseph George Thomson	...
„ Carruthers	...
„ Beville Grenville Vyvyan	...

No. 1029 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from Bengal:—

*Date of Arrival at
Fort William.*

Captain and Brevet Colonel H. Tombs, C. B., Artillery	11th Oct. 1860.
Captain and Brevet Lieutenant- Colonel R. R. W. Ellis, 23rd Native Infantry, Political Assistant in Bundelcund, on leave from the 25th April 1859	
Captain T. Watson, 33rd Na- tive Infantry, Commandant 12th Irregular Cavalry	
Captain D. Stansbury, 60th Native Infantry	
Captain Sir C. W. A. Oakely, Bart., 5th European Light Cavalry	
Lieutenant H. L. A. Totten- ham, 67th Native Infantry	
Lieutenant J. Watson, 35th Native Infantry	
Lieutenant W. J. S. Richardes, 3rd European Light Cavalry	
Lieutenant R. Stewart, 22nd Native Infantry, Superinten- dent of Cachar, on Furlough for six months, from the 10th April 1860	
Lieutenant A. H. Prinsep, 4th European Light Cavalry	
Surgeon F. Turnbull, M. D., Medical Department	
Assistant Surgeon T. Farquhar, M. D., Medical Department.	

No. 1030 of 1860.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned Gentlemen to be Cadets for the Cavalry and Infantry in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the Service, and promoted to the rank of

Cornet and Ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their Commissions to be adjusted hereafter:—

	<i>Date of Arrival at Fort William.</i>
<i>Cavalry.</i>	
Mr. Henry Arthur Fletcher ...	11th Oct. 1860.
<i>Infantry.</i>	
Mr. William Ironside Bax ...	Ditto.
„ Charles Dunsford Blackwood ...	

No. 1031 of 1860.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Pegu Light Infantry Battalion.

Lieutenant J. Duval, Adjutant and Officiating Second in Command, to be Second in Command, *vice* Captain H. Acton, whose services have been placed at his own request at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

No. 1032 of 1860.—Subadar Mahomed Hoosain, of the 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, is admitted to the Second Class of the Order of British India, with the title of 'Bahadoor,' from the 17th August 1860, in succession to Pensioned Subadar Major Fikeer Ahmed Bahadoor, of the Second Class, deceased.

No. 1033 of 1860.—The leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, to proceed to Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, granted to Major C. Hasell, 18th Native Infantry, in Government General Order No. 625, of the 5th May 1859, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 1034 of 1860.—The services of Assistant Surgeon J. Elliot, M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 1035 of 1860.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 12th instant, the services of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. R. Auldjo, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, Commandant of the 10th Bengal Police Battalion, are re-placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 1036 of 1860.—Lieutenant J. H. Tulloch, of the 53rd Native Infantry, is struck off the strength of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, with effect from the 30th April 1858, the date of his appointment to an Ensigncy in Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment of Foot, and his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, published in Government General Order No. 1499, of the 5th November 1858, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1037 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

	<i>Date of Arrival at Bombay.</i>
Major C. R. Browne, 60th Native Infantry, Commissioner of the Leia Division, on leave for fifteen months, from 27th March 1859 ...	28th September 1860.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Major-Genl.,
Sery. to the Govt. of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 251.

Fort William, the 16th October 1860.

Notification.—Colonel A. H. E. Boileau, of Engineers, made over charge of the Chief Engineer's Office at Nagpoor to Major J. J. McLeod Innes, of Engineers, Acting Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accounts, on the 1st October 1860.

No. 252.

The 19th October 1860.

Appointment.—Mr. W. R. Gilbert Hickey, C.E., is appointed an Executive Engineer of the 1st Class, and placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Nagpoor, for employment in the Public Works Department.

No. 253.

Posting.—Ensign J. S. Tait, Probationary Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Upper Sirhind Division.

No. 254.

Leave of Absence.—Leave of absence, for four months on Medical Certificate, is granted to Mr. J. P. Dunlop, Sub-Engineer of the 3rd Class, in extension of the six months' leave granted to him in Notification No. 126, dated 22nd June 1860.

C. H. DICKENS, *Captain,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

No. 4299.

APPOINTMENT.—*The 17th October 1860.*—Mr. C. F. Franze, who has been appointed by the Government of India a Temporary Assistant Supervisor in the Public Works Department, and posted to Bengal, is attached to the Dinapore Division for employment at Chupprah.

C. B. YOUNG, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Public Works Dept.*

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2140½A.

Camp Nynee Tal, the 14th August 1860.

Leave of absence to reach the Port of Embarkation is granted to Mr. F. F. Hogg, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Mynpoory, preparatory to his applying for leave on Medical Certificate to Europe.

No. 2575A.

The 3rd October 1860.

The services of Assistant Surgeons J. J. McDermott, doing duty with the Convalescent Depôt at Allahabad, and F. Odevame, attached to the Shahjehanpore Levy at Humeerpore, having been placed at the disposal of this Government in Orders of the Government of India No 915, of the 11th ultimo, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th ultimo; the former is appointed to the charge of the Civil Medical duties at Dumoh, and the latter to the similar charge at Mundlah.

No. 2585A.

The 4th October 1860.

Mohomed Jumalooddeen Hossein, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate of Chundeyree, is vested with the full powers of a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

No. 2587A.

The 5th October 1860.

Mr. A. R. S. Pollock will remain at Benares as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

No. 2591A.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 1181A, dated the 15th May last, granting one month's leave of absence to Dr. J. C. Corbyn, Superintendent, Meerut Central Prison, for "one month's leave," read *one month's privilege leave.*

No. 2609A.

The 6th October 1860.

Mr. Edmund Bensley Thornhill is appointed a Joint Magistrate of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 25th September 1860, *vice* Mr. R. H. Clifford, appointed on that date to be an Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, in the Province of Oudh.

Mr. E. B. Thornhill will continue in charge of the Etah District.

No. 2612A.

Mr. E. G. Jenkinson will continue to act as Joint Magistrate in the District of Jounpore.

No. 2615A.

Mr. W. Duthoit, Assistant with full powers in the District of Allygurh, is transferred to the District of Mozuffernugger.

No. 2619A.

The 8th October 1860.

Mr. R. H. Middlemass, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad, is vested with the special powers of an Assistant Magistrate, described in Regulation III., Section II., Clause 3 of 1821, subject to the result of the prescribed Examination in April 1861.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1373A.

Camp Nynee Tal, the 4th October 1860.

Mr. D. A. Cameron, Deputy Collector of Nursingpore, is placed in charge of the Treasury of that District.

No. 1396A.

The 6th October 1860.

Mr. F. Curwen is appointed to be Manager of the Kuntit and Agoree Burhar Estates in the District of Mirzapore, with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, and of a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1107A.

Camp Nynee Tal, the 4th October 1860.

One week's leave of absence is granted to Mr. T. B. Cann, Inspector, 1st Circle, Department of Public Instruction, in addition to the leave for six months granted to him in Orders of 4th April last, No. 286A, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

G. E. W. COUPER,
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1424A.

Camp Nynee Tal, the 14th September 1860.

Appointment—Lieutenant S. Carey, Assistant Commissioner of Chundeyree, has been appointed to be a Member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of that District.

CIRCULAR No. 1442A.

From COLONEL A CUNNINGHAM,

*Chief Engineer and Secretary to the
Government of the N. W. P.,*

TO ALL OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, AND SAUGOR AND NEERBUDDA TERRITORIES.

Dated Nynee Tal, the 15th September 1860.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—UNDER instructions received from Government of India, in the Public Works Department, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-

Governor to request that you will be good enough, when transferring new Barrack Buildings to the Barrack Department, to furnish the Barrack-Master with detailed Plans of the same.

2. This must in future be considered as an established rule of the Department, it will be added to Chapter V., Section IV., Para I., of the Public Works Code.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) A. CUNNINGHAM, *Colonel,*
Chief Engr. and Secretary to the Govt.
of the N. W. P., in the P. W. D.

No. 1525A.

The 22nd September 1860.

Notifications.—The following Notification, in continuation of that issued on the 5th May 1860, No. 466A, relating to the Mathematical Instrument Depôt, attached to the Thomason Civil Engineering College, is published for general information:—

2. With a view to the proper adjustment of debits on account of Instruments issued from the Mathematical Instrument Depôt, attached to the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, it is hereby notified that, when Instruments are issued from the Depôt to Military Officers not in Civil employ nor in Departments, the value will be debited to the Ordnance Audit Department. This Department will in turn require the Officers to bring the Instruments on the Half-yearly Return of their Regiments if they be serving with a Corps, or in the Annual Return to be submitted by themselves if they be on detached employ.

3. In the case of Civil Officers, all Instruments must be purchased from the Depôt, and the cost defrayed by a departmental charge.

No. 1575A.

The 27th September 1860.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the District of Jounpore:—

Mr. W. Young, Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

Mr. A. Waleskie, Senior.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

A. CUNNINGHAM, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. P.,
in the Public Works Department.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Eleventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1858-59, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Monday, the 5th November 1860, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 1,780 Chests, viz. :—

Behar Opium	1,270
Benares ditto	510
Total Chests ..	1,780

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 12th November 1859, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th November 1860, respectively, that is to say, no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers at the Sale, will be received after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 10th November 1860, and no Treasury Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 20th November 1860.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1858-59, will be brought to sale in the present year, on or about the dates specified below.

5. The Board however reserve to themselves the right of altering this date, should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests	Benares about Chests	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 5th Dec 1860 -	1275	500	1784

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

ASHLEY EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 1st October 1860. }

No. 1186.

NOTICE is hereby given, that 4,00,000 Maunds of Chilka Kurkutch Salt, deliverable from Ghât Meetakooah in the Pooree Agency, is available for Sale.

The Officiating Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue is prepared to receive Tenders for the purchase of the above Salt, for which payment must be made, in the usual manner, into the General Treasury after acceptance of Tenders, at the rate of 330 Rupees per 100 Maunds.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

The 17th October 1860.

Notification.

OFFICERS in charge of Treasuries are requested to observe that, under instructions from the Government of India, Items of Receipt and charge on account of the Income Tax are to be entered under a separate heading "Income Tax," instead, of "Government of India" as before prescribed; and that the Tax is to be calculated according to the Table published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th instant, page 2172, which is to supersede that contained in this Office Circular No. 1058, dated 21st September 1860.

W. WATERFIELD,

Offg. Acctt. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM;
Office of Acctt., Govt. of Bengal, }
The 18th October 1860.

Notice.

HINDOO HOLIDAYS IN OCTOBER 1860.

THE General Treasury will be closed from Friday the 19th to Tuesday the 30th October 1860, both days inclusive, on account of the Hindoo Holidays, Doorga and Luckhee Poojahs, All Acceptances which may fall due between Friday the 19th, and Tuesday the 30th October 1860, both inclusive, will be payable at the General Treasury on any business day after Monday the 15th October 1860.

J. I. HARVEY,
Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY, }
The 24th Sept. 1860.

Notice.

HINDOO HOLIDAYS IN NOVEMBER 1860.

1. THE General Treasury will be closed on Monday the 12th, Tuesday the 13th, Wednesday the 14th, and Thursday the 15th November 1860, on account of the Hindoo Holidays, Kalee Poojah, Bhates-deteah, and Kartic Poojah.

2. The General Treasury will be closed on Wednesday the 21st, and Thursday the 22nd November 1860, on account of the Hindoo Holidays, Juggodhattree Poojah.

J. I. HARVEY,
Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY, }
The 16th October 1860.

Notice.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Assessors of Income Tax for the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta have the following Divisions or Districts assigned to them :—

BABOO CHUNDER MOHUN CHATTERJEE.—First Division, from the North boundary of the Town to Neemtollah Street.

KOOMAR HARENDRA KRISHNA.—Second Division, from Neemtollah to Colootollah Street.

MR. T. P. OCKELTON.—Third Division, from Colootollah to Dhurumtollah Street.

MR. J. MACKEY.—Fourth Division, South of Dhurumtollah Street.

BABOO OBHOY CHURN MUL- } The Entally Canal
ICK.—North Suburbs. } being the boundary
M. W. FREYSHAM.—South } between the 4th
Suburbs. } Division.

MR. E. B. BAKER.—Howrah.

All Returns should be directed or delivered to the Assessor of the Division in which the party resides. Their Office is that of the Commission, No. 2-1, Hastings' Street.

A. GROTE,
President.

The 12th October 1860.

Income Tax Returns to Special Commissioner.

ALL Returns intended for the Special Commissioner should be forwarded under Seal to the Assessor of the Division or District, with a request in writing that the same may be transmitted to the Special Commissioner.

The 12th October 1860.

Nuddea Rivers.

BI-WEEKLY Water Report, showing the least Depth of Water in the Bhaugurtee River, from 12th to 16th October 1860.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks
Above its Entrance in Ganges ..	Ft. In. 18 0	The present Entrance to the Bhaugurtee will close in five or six days.
On the Entrance Bar .	4 0	
From thence to Jungypore, 13½ Miles ...	6 6	A new one is now being formed. The Works will not be completed until the 22nd or 23rd instant.
From Jungypore to Berhampore, 46 Miles .	12 0	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 Miles ...	14 6	Least depth in } ft. in. Jellinghee River } 6 0
And from Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 Miles ..	14 0	Least depth in } Matabangah Ri- } 14 0 ver }

Height of water on Gauze at Berhampore on the 14th October 1860, plus 15 feet 5½ inches.

T. N. ARMSTRONG, C. E.,
Supt., Nuddea Rivers.

BHAUGURTEE ENTRANCE, }
The 16th October 1860. }

Memorandum.

THE Time Ball will not be shown to the Shipping from Friday the 19th to Tuesday the 30th current inclusive, on account of the Doorgah and Luckhee Poojah Holidays.

(Signed) RADHANATH SICKDHAR,
In charge of the Observatory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Calcutta, 18th October 1860. }

Sheriff's Office, the 13th October 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House in the Town of Calcutta, on Tuesday, the Fourth day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon.

The Court will open on the first day of the Sessions at 12 o'clock at noon, and upon each succeeding day precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which all persons are required to take notice.

C. H. BROWN,
Sheriff.

মন্ত্রিক আকিস ১৩ অক্টোবর ১৮৬০ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে আগামি ৪ ডিশেম্বর সন ১৮৬০ সাল মঙ্গলবার দুই প্রহরের সময় কলিকাতার কোর্ট উইলি-এমের এবং তাহার অন্তঃপাতি যে সকল স্থান তন্নিমিত্ত বঙ্গ দেশের কোর্ট উইলি-এমের সুপ্রেম কোর্ট আপন আদালত ঘরে ওয়েরটরমিনর এবং এডমাইরেলটি অর্থাৎ মহা সমুদ্র সম্প্রদায় মোকদ্দমা নিষ্পত্তি জন্য এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করিবেন।

এই সেশিয়ান জতকাল পর্যন্ত বসিবেক তাহার প্রথম দিবস দুই প্রহরের সময় তাহার পর প্রতি দিবস এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় বসিবেক এ বিষয় সকলে অগ্রণে রাখুন।

C. H. BROWN,
Sheriff.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals situated in the District of Balasore, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of the Board dated 18th September 1860, in the Balasore Collectorate, on Thursday, the 8th November 1860, corresponding with the 25th Kartick 1268 Umlee, at 12 A. M. The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jummas entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The Sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have received Pottahs from the Settlement Officers.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per Cent. upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one.

5th.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved:—

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.			Sudder Jumma.		
			B.	G.	B.	Rs.	As.	P.
4	1026	Putna Misturkoochur, Pergunnah Dasmullung	13	13	4	8	1	7
5	1027	Mouza Mudhoosoodunpore, Pergunnah Noonk-bund	19	12	4	5	12	10

The farming lease of these Mehals will expire in 1866-67 = 1274 Umlee.

A. ELLIOT RUSSELL,
Collector.

BALASORE,
The 29th September 1860. }

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to a Khas Mehal, situated in the District of Pooree, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of the Board of Revenue, No. 129, dated 18th September 1860, in the Pooree Collectorate, on Thursday, the 8th November 1860, corresponding with the 25th Kartick 1268 Umlee.

The purchaser of such Mehal will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2nd.—The Sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchaser to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have received Pottahs from the Settling Officer.

3rd.—The present settlement of the Estate are liable to revision upon the expiry of the present lease.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

5th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per Cent. upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount

of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one.

6th.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Half rental as Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
1	56	Araze Lakheraj. Bazeafce Mouza Poorsottunpoor Pergunnah Kotdes, &c. ..	M. G. B. 35 22 2½	 24 5 9	 250 0 0	

F. H. PELLFW,
Offg. Collector.

SUB DIVISION OF ZILLAH CUTTACK ;
Poonce Collector's Office,
The 1st October 1860. }

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals situated in the District of Tirhoot, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of Government, in the Tirhoot Collectorate, on Friday, the 16th November 1860, corresponding with the 15th Kartick 1265 F. S. The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jummas entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd — The Sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jumma bundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd — When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once

4th — When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per Cent upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one

5th.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved :—

Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.
		B. C. D.	R. A. P
1806	Khemam, Pergunnah Loawan ...	367 17 7	150 0 0
2428	Pirree, Pergunnah Oghara ..	126 10 15	60 0 0
2926	Asawan, Pergunnah Suresa ..	406 13 4	205 13 2
4937	Khowna, Pergunnah Bhala ...	884 0 0	1,850 0 0
5047	Rabun, Pergunnah Burail ...	7 12 12	4 0 0
5200	Rowna Bulthee, Pergunnah Gurchawand ...	1,039 10 12½	1,405 0 0

T. BRUCE LANE,
Offg. Collector.

TIRHOOT;
Collector's Office,
The 6th October 1860. }

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the under-mentioned Khas and Noubad Mehal, situated in the District of Chittagong, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th September 1860, No. 1177, in the Chittagong Collectorate on the 16th November 1860, corresponding with the Bengallee, dated 2nd Aughran 1267 B. S. The purchaser of such Mehal will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

- 1st.—Estate to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered against it below, to the highest bidder above the upset price.
- 2nd.—The Sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.
- 3rd.—A deposit of Rupees 25 per Cent. upon the amount bid will at once be made, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one.
- 4th.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.—

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
1	64	THANNAH BHATTEEREE, MOUZAH SHELUPORE, &c. Izarah Golab Bebee, &c.	D K. G. C. 451 11 5 2	Rs. As. P. 758 7 6	Rs As. P. 918 1 4	

T. D. WARD,

Offg. Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE, }
The 5th October 1860.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Cachar Mela, or Annual Fair, will be held at Silchar, in Cachar, on the 30th and 31st December 1860, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of January 1861.

Prizes will be given for the best specimens of Cattle, Raw Products, and Manufactures brought for Sale, a competent Committee being selected to determine the above.

Shops will be erected as heretofore for the convenience of Traders who may feel disposed to attend.

Races, Games, &c., open to all, will be held as usual, and a display of Fire-works take place.

N. B.—The last Mela was attended by a great concourse of people, and the results were so gratifying, as to encourage its continuance annually.

Many Buffaloes, Cows, Ponies, and Goods of all sorts and kinds were brought for sale, and readily disposed of.

J. F. SHERER,
Offg. Superintendent.

ZILLAH CACHAR;
Superintendent's Office,
The 16th July 1860.

Cochin Light.

INFORMATION is hereby given, that the Light at Cochin, instead of being raised to a height of 114 feet as usual, on and after the 15th September, will continue to be displayed at the lower elevation of sixty-seven feet until further notice. It may not therefore be visible beyond eight or nine miles.

2. The Flag Staff being under repair, a smaller temporary Mast for signalling will be put up, which will not be seen at any great distance.

JOHN J. FRANKLIN,
Supdt. of Marine.

MADRAS;
Marine Supdt.'s Office,
The 3rd September 1860.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Monghyr, and mentioned in the Statement hereunto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of the Board of Revenue, No 120, dated 14th September 1860, addressed to the Commissioner of Revenue of the Bhaugulpore Division, in the Monghyr Collectorate, on the 30th November 1860, corresponding with the Fuslee date 2nd Aughun 1268. The purchaser of such Mehal will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jummas entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The Sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummaabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed 100 Rupees, the whole amount to be paid at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds 100 Rupees, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent, upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one.

5th.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.

W. H. HENDERSON,
Collector.

MONGHYR COLLECTORATE, }
The 10th October 1860. }

Number.	Towhee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
3RD CLASS.						
1	2291	Arazie Muskun Ramnewaz, Jemadar, in Thannah Burhyah, Pergunnah Salemabad	0 15 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
2	2531	Arazie Ammanut Sircar, in Thannah Roopowlee, Pergunnah Furkeeah	158 18 17 0	95 2 3	111 14 10	
3	2578	Beekahpoor, Pergunnah Monghyr	0 16 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	
4	2621	Guidline, Thannah Rautun, Pergunnah Furkeeah	58 13 8 0	16 9 1	20 7 3	
5	2622	Arazie Ammanut Sircar, Thannah Rautun, Pergunnah Furkeeah	155 6 6 0	42 3 6	55 3 0	
6	2641	Arazie Ammanut Sircar, in Thannah Jaffrah, Pergunnah Furkeeah	111 4 0 0	65 4 0	76 0 1	
7	2642	Invalid Jagheer of Sheer Khan, Havildar, in Thannah Jaffragunge, Pergunnah Monghyr	33 10 0 0	22 0 0	25 8 0	
8	2644	Arazie Ammanut Sircar, in Thannah Purbutta, Pergunnah Furkeeah	14 1 14 0	8 4 0	9 8 6	
9	2645	Invalid Jagheer of Shewdial Sing, Naick, in Muheshletta, Thannah Rampoor, Pergunnah Salemabad	50 9 13 0	25 2 1	31 0 4	
10	2692	Arazie Ammanut Sircar, in Thannah Rajunpoor, Pergunnah Kubkhund	138 19 19 10	96 12 10	104 13 9	
11	2700	Invalid Jagheer of Bhuwanny Sing, Naick, in Thannah Nurriar, Pergunnah Ooturkhund	25 9 14 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
12	2701	Invalid Jagheer of Tikaram, Sepoy, in Thannah Suhursah, Pergunnah Ooturkhund	30 0 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
13	2703	Arazie Ammanut Sircar, in Thannah Suhursah, Pergunnah Ooturkhund	3 11 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	
14	2713	Arazie Ammanut Sircar, in Thannah Dhurhurah, Pergunnah Monghyr	5 8 6 0	3 5 0	4 5 3	
15	2715	Arazie Ammanut Sircar, in Thannah Arramnugur, Pergunnah Monghyr	20 2 0 0	8 0 7	10 8 0	

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price	REMARKS.
16	2763	Mannickpoor Serajoodinpoor, Pergunnah Monghyr	36 14 0 0	31 11 6	39 2 7	
17	2767	Invalid Jagheer of Moraud Ally, Subadar, in Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr	98 14 4 0	55 1 5	68 3 11	
18	2825	Invalid Jagheer of Durgahee Khan, Sepoy, in Thannah Soolindabad, Pergunnah Ooturkhund ..	49 1 7 0	22 4 0	29 1 3	
19	3034	Arazie Ammanut Sircar, in Mouzah Soorjee Chuck, Thannah Rampoor, Pergunnah Salemabad ..	8 5 10 0	10 4 5	12 11 0	
20	3044 & 3045	Ammanut Sircar, in Thannah Soolindabad, Pergunnah Ooturkhund.	42 14 16 0	32 5 5	42 4 4	
21	3016	Arazie Ammanut Sircar, in Thannah Nurriar, Pergunnah Ooturkhund	1089 7 16 0	350 0 0	373 8 10	
22	3069	Line Thannah Rautun, Pergunnah Furkeeah	11 3 13 0	4 9 0	5 10 1	
23	3070	Arazie Girdline, Thannah Jaffrah, Pergunnah Furkeeah	26 2 7 0	12 14 7½	15 14 10	
24	3071	Arazie Ammanut Sircar, in Behrah, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr	123 13 13 10	23 13 9	31 3 2	
25	3080	Arazie Ammanut Sircar, in Mouzah Singha, Thannah Dhunhurah Pergunnah Monghyr	12 10 10 0	13 2 3	16 3 6	
26	3082	Arazie Girdline, in Thannah Jaffrah-gunge, Pergunnah Monghyr	9 11 7 0	12 0 0	13 6 5½	
27	3085	Arazie Girdline, in Thannah Purbuttah, Pergunnah Furkeeah	74 1 6 0	12 0 0	42 0 0	
28	3162	Invalid Jagheer of Nezam Bheesty, in Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr	19 8 6 2	8 4 11	10 13 8	
29	3250	Ammanut Sircar, in Thannah Rajunpoor, Pergunnah Kubkhund ..	4 2 11 0	1 3 0	1 9 6	
30	3251	Ditto Ditto	35 3 16 0	19 5 9	23 11 5	
31	3256	Ditto Ditto	10 0 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
32	3314	Invalid Jagheer of Alluf Khan, Subadar in Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr ..	193 19 0 0	59 2 8	77 3 4	

W. H. HENDERSON,
Collector.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 17th Oct. 1860.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
Proprietors' Capital	...	...	1,07,00,000 0 0	Government Securities	...	...	11,39,077 0 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	2,05,001 1 9	Dues from Government	...	...	20,310 3 6
Current Accounts	...	...	1,42,68,288 8 2	Cash	...	...	2,77,12,212 7 10
Cash Credits Undrawn	...	...	3,12,482 14 8	Loans on Deposit of Securities	...	...	93,16,900 0 0
Other Claims	...	...	2,29,862 0 7	Discount Loans on ditto	...	...	43,87,850 0 0
Bank Notes	...	...	1,85,69,585 0 0	Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...	3,87,700 0 0
Post Bills	...	...	3,91,149 0 4	Government Bills discounted	...	...	2,98,531 7 7
Profit and Loss (Rebate Account)	...	...	34,382 10 1	Mint Certificates ditto	...	...	62,737 7 5
				Mercantile Bills ditto	...	...	12,00,676 10 3
				Dead Stock	...	...	1,81,263 1 0
				Stamp Duties	...	...	2,874 2 0
				Interest accrued	...	...	618 12 0
Co.'s Ra. 4,47,10,751 3 7				Co.'s Ra. 4,47,10,751 3 7			

D. Woods,
Offg. Accountant.

Published by order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Alex- } On Tuesday, the 9th
ander McGilvray, an } day of October instant,
Insolvent. } it was ordered that Saturday, the 5th day of January next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Robertson and Hickie, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 10th October 1860.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Partnership between the undersigned Frederick Alexander Malcolm Nicol, and Richard Palmer Sage, Land Owners and Proprietors of Collieries at Chowkeedangah near Raneegunge, Zillah Beerbhoom and elsewhere, under the firm of Nicol and Sage was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and in future the business will be carried on by the said Richard Palmer Sage on his separate account, and who will pay and receive all debts owing from and to the said Partnership in the regular course of Trade.

Witness our hands this seventeenth day of October 1860.

F. A. M. NICOL.

R. P. SAGE.

Witness to the signing hereof
by the said Frederick Alexander
Malcolm Nicol.

THOMAS HY. SCARBOROUGH,
*Solicitor, 5, Bloomsbury Square,
London.*

আমি, হরিশ্চন্দ্র ঘোষ সাং বাসীনা
জিলা বন্দ্রমান।

আমি, শ্রীযুত আর, পী, সেইজ সাহে
বের দত্তবতের সাক্ষি হইলাম ইতি।

Bengal Printing Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH CALL of Rupees (25) twenty-five per share, in this Company, is to be paid into the Agra and United Service Bank, "Limited," on or before Thursday, the 1st November 1860.

By Order of the Directors,

A. G. ROUSSAC,

Secretary.

9, HASTINGS' STREET, }
The 1st Oct. 1860. }

Notice.

ALL parties indebted to, or having Claims against the Estate of the late G. B. Blecher, Pay-master, are requested to pay their debts, and make their Claims to the undersigned, within two months from the date of the Notice, after which date no Claim will be attended to.

W. R. NOLAN, Captain,

H. M.'s 17th Lancers.

COPIES OF THE

Report of the Indigo Commission.

TOGETHER WITH

The whole of the Evidence

TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMISSION,

AND THE

APPENDICES, Nos. I., II., AND III.,

Can be had on application to the PRINTER of the *Calcutta Gazette*, Bengal Office, at 8 Rupees per copy.

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And will be ready in a few days,

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THE NEW INDIAN PENAL CODE,

WITH ABSTRACT AND INDEXES

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In royal 8vo. uniform with Theobald's Acts.
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Notice

Is hereby given, for the information of all Treasury Officers, that a Government Promissory Note, No. 15363 of the 5 (five) per Cent. Loan, for Rupees (22,200) twenty-two thousand and two hundred, in favor of Rajdhur, Jageerdar of Gowrar, has been lost in transit at the commencement of the Mutiny, and a new Note is about to be applied for.

C. RICHARDES,

Officiating Collector.

HAMEERPORE, }
The 3rd October 1860. }

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed,

THE under-mentioned Government Promissory Note, belonging to the late R. B. Thornhill, late Judge of Futteyghur. Payment of the Note, and Interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of C. B. Thornhill, Esquire, Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, the Administrator to the Estate of the said R. B. Thornhill:—

No. 178, of the 5 per Cent Loan, of 1856-57, for Company's Rupees 1,000.

Lost,

A FIVE and-a-Half per Cent. Loan Acknowledgment (in original) for the sum of (Rupees 3,000) Rupees three thousand, granted on the 17th May 1859, in favor of Mr William Waterfield, by the Collector of this District.

H. BALFOUR,
Offg. Collector.

DINAGEPORE;
Collector's Office,
The 15th October 1860. }

Lost,

Right Half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 39170A, for Rupees 10, the payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

Lost or Stolen,

RIGHT Half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 05010, for Rupees 100, payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

HALF of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 20840A, for Rupees 10, payment has been stopped at the Bank.

Found,

A GOLD Watch and Chain. The Owner may have them by sending to the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Nuddea a full description of them, with the particulars of their loss, and paying all expenses of carriage and advertisement.

D. J. MACNEIL,
Offg. Joint Magistrate.

**NOTICES issued by the
POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.**

No. 1652.

The 10th October 1860.—The Overland Mail, per Steamer *Nemesis*, will be closed on Monday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia, can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight		Frd	Marseilles.	Frd	Southampton
Postage.	Under ½ ounce	Rs.	0	6	0	
	" ½ "	"	0	8	0	Rs. 0 4 0
	" ¾ "	"	0	14	0	" 0 8 0
	" 1 "	"	1	0	0	" 1 0 0
	" 2 "	"	2	0	0	" 1 0 0

No. 3128.

The 18th October 1860.—There will be no After-Packet on this occasion, owing to the Mail Steamer *Nemesis* proceeding to Sea, without anchoring at Kedgerree, on the evening of the 23rd instant.

No. 1772.

The 19th October 1860.—Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the departure of the Steamer *Fire Queen* having been postponed, the Mails for Port Blair, Callygouk, and Moulmein, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

PACKETS for the reception of Letters by the following Ships are open at this Office :—

NAMES OF VESSELS.	Agents.	Intended Departure.	For what Port.	Touching at	REMARKS.
Steamer <i>Nemesis</i> ...	P & O. S. N. Co. ...	23rd October 1860	Suez	Madras, Ceylon & Aden.	
" <i>Fire Queen</i> ...	Government ...	23rd " "	Moulmein	Port Blair & Callygouk.	
Ship <i>Northumbrian</i> .	Turner, Cadogan and Co. ...	22nd " "	Cape of Good-Hope		

The 19th October 1860.



APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1860.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1860.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General, on the 6th October 1860, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XLV OF 1860.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

CHAPTER I.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide a General Penal Code for British India ;
Preamble. It is enacted as follows :—

1. This Act shall be called THE INDIAN PENAL CODE, and shall take effect on and from the 1st day of May 1861 throughout the whole of the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Victoria Chapter 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India," except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

2. Every person shall be liable to punishment under this Code and not otherwise for every act or omission contrary to the provisions thereof, of which he shall be guilty within the said Territories on or after the said 1st day of May 1861.

3. Any person liable, by any law passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, to be tried for an offence committed beyond the limits of the said Territories, shall be dealt with according to the provisions of this Code for any act committed beyond the said Territories,

in the same manner as if such act had been committed within the said Territories.

4. Every servant of the Queen shall be subject to punishment under this Code for every act or omission contrary to the provisions thereof, of which he, whilst in such service, shall be guilty on or after the said 1st day of May 1861, within the dominions of any Prince or State in alliance with the Queen, by virtue of any treaty or engagement heretofore entered into with the East India Company, or which may have been or may hereafter be made in the name of the Queen by any Government of India.

5. Nothing in this Act is intended to repeal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the provisions of the Statute 3 and 4 William IV Chapter 85, or of any Act of Parliament passed after that Statute in any wise affecting the East India Company, or the said Territories, or the inhabitants thereof ; or any of the provisions of any Act for punishing mutiny and desertion of Officers and Soldiers, in the service of Her Majesty or of the East India Company, or of any Act for the government of the Indian Navy, or of any special or local law.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS.

6. Throughout this Code every definition of an offence, every penal provision, and every illustration of every such definition or penal provision, shall be understood subject to the exceptions contained in the Chapter entitled "General Exceptions," though those exceptions are not repeated in such definition, penal provision, or illustration.

Illustrations.

(a) The Sections in this Code, which contain definitions of offences, do not express that a child under seven years of age cannot commit such offences ; but the definitions are to be

understood subject to the general exception which provides that nothing shall be an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age.

(b) A, a Police Officer, without warrant, apprehends Z, who has committed murder. Here A is not guilty of the offence of wrongful confinement; for he was bound by law to apprehend Z, and therefore the case falls within the general exception which provides that "nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is bound by law to do it."

7. Every expression which is explained in any part of this Code, is used in every part of this Code in conformity with the explanation.

8. The pronoun "he" and its derivatives are used of any person, whether male or female.

9. Unless the contrary appears from the context, words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural number include the singular number.

10. The word "man" denotes a male human being of any age: the word "woman" denotes a female human being of any age.

11. The word "person" includes any Company or Association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

12. The word "public" includes any class of the public or any community.

13. The word "Queen" denotes the Sovereign for the time being of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

14. The words "servant of the Queen" denote all officers or servants continued, appointed, or employed in India by or under the authority of the said Statute 21 and 22 Victoria Chapter 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India," or by or under the authority of the Government of India or any Government.

15. The words "British India" denote the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the said Statute 21 and 22 Victoria Chapter 106, entitled "An Act for the better government of India," except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

16. The words "Government of India" denote the Governor-General of India in Council, or, during the absence of the Governor-General of India from his Council, the President in Council, or the Governor-General of India alone as regards the powers which may be lawfully exercised by them or him respectively.

17. The word "Government" denotes the person or persons authorized by law to administer Executive government in any part of British India.

18. The word "Presidency" denotes the Territories subject to the Government of a Presidency.

19. The word "Judge" denotes not only every person who is officially designated as a Judge, but also every person who is empowered by law to give, in any legal proceeding, civil or criminal, a definitive judgment, or a judgment which, if not appealed against, would be definitive, or a judgment which, if confirmed by some other authority, would be definitive, or who is one of a body of persons, which body of persons is empowered by law to give such a judgment.

Illustrations.

(a) A Collector exercising jurisdiction in a suit under Act X of 1859, is a Judge.

(b) A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power to sentence to fine or imprisonment, with or without appeal, is a Judge.

(c) A Member of a Panchayet which has power, under Regulation VII. 1816 of the Madras Code, to try and determine suits, is a Judge.

(d) A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power only to commit for trial to another Court, is not a Judge.

20. The words "Court of Justice" denote a Judge who is empowered by law to act judicially alone, or a body of Judges which is empowered by law to act judicially as a body, when such Judge or body of Judges is acting judicially.

Illustration.

A Panchayet acting under Regulation VII. 1816 of the Madras Code, having power to try and determine suits, is a Court of Justice.

21. The words "Public Servant" denote a person falling under any of the descriptions hereinafter following, namely:—

First.—Every Covenanted Servant of the Queen;

Second.—Every Commissioned Officer in the Military or Naval Forces of the Queen while serving under the Government of India or any Government;

Third.—Every Judge;

Fourth.—Every Officer of a Court of Justice whose duty it is, as such Officer, to investigate or report on any matter of law or fact, or to make, authenticate, or keep any document, or to take charge or dispose of any property, or to execute any judicial process, or to administer any oath, or to interpret, or to preserve order in the Court; and every person specially authorized by a Court of Justice to perform any of such duties;

Fifth.—Every Juryman, Assessor, or member of a Panchayet assisting a Court of Justice or public servant;

Sixth.—Every Arbitrator or other person to whom any cause or matter has been referred for decision or report by any Court of Justice, or by any other competent public authority;

Seventh.—Every person who holds any office by virtue of which he is empowered to place or keep any person in confinement;

Eighth.—Every Officer of Government whose duty it is, as such Officer, to prevent offences, to give information of offences, to bring offenders to justice, or to protect the public health, safety, or convenience;

Ninth.—Every Officer whose duty it is, as such Officer, to take, receive, keep, or expend any property on behalf of Government, or to make any survey, assessment, or contract on behalf of Government, or to execute any revenue process, or to investigate or to report on any matter affecting the pecuniary interests of Government, or to make, authenticate, or keep any document relating to the pecuniary interests of Government, or to pre-

vent the infraction of any law for the protection of the pecuniary interests of Government, and every Officer in the service or pay of Government or remunerated by fees or commission for the performance of any public duty ;

Tenth.—Every Officer whose duty it is, as such officer, to take, receive, keep, or expend any property, to make any survey or assessment, or to levy any rate or tax for any secular common purpose of any village, town, or district, or to make, authenticate, or keep any document for the ascertaining of the rights of the people of any village, town, or district.

Illustration.

A Municipal Commissioner is a public servant.

Explanation 1.—Persons falling under any of the above descriptions are public servants, whether appointed by the Government or not.

Explanation 2.—Wherever the words “public servant” occur, they shall be understood of every person who is in actual possession of the situation of a public servant, whatever legal defect there may be in his right to hold that situation.

22. The words “moveable property” are intended to include corporeal property of every description, except land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to any thing which is attached to the earth.

•“Moveable property.”

23. “Wrongful gain” is gain by unlawful means of property to which the person gaining it is not legally entitled.

“Wrongful loss” is the loss by unlawful means of property to which the person losing it is legally entitled.

A person is said to gain wrongfully when such person retains wrongfully, as well as when such person acquires wrongfully. A person

“Wrongful gain” includes wrongful retention of property.

is said to lose wrongfully when such person is wrongfully kept out of any property, as well as when such person is wrongfully deprived of property.

24. Whoever does any thing with the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person, is said to do that thing “dishonestly.”

25. A person is said to do a thing fraudulently if he does that thing with intent to defraud, but not otherwise.

26. A person is said to have “reason to believe” a thing if he has sufficient cause to believe that thing, but not otherwise.

27. When property is in the possession of a person’s wife, clerk, or servant, on account of that person, it is in that person’s possession within the meaning of this Code.

Explanation.—A person employed temporarily or on a particular occasion in the capacity of a clerk or servant, is a clerk or servant within the meaning of this Section.

28. A person is said to “counterfeit,” who causes one thing to resemble another thing, intending by means of that resemblance to practise deception, or knowing it to be likely that deception will thereby be practised.

“Counterfeit.”

means of that resemblance to practise deception, or knowing it to be likely that deception will thereby be practised.

Explanation.—It is not essential to counterfeiting that the imitation should be exact.

29. The word “document” denotes any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures, or marks, or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, as evidence of that matter.

Explanation 1.—It is immaterial by what means or upon what substance the letters, figures, or marks are formed, or whether the evidence is intended for, or may be used in a Court of Justice, or not.

Illustrations.

A writing expressing the terms of a contract, which may be used as evidence of the contract, is a document.

A Check upon a Banker is a document.

A Power of Attorney is a document.

A Map or Plan which is intended to be used or which may be used as evidence, is a document.

A writing containing directions or instructions is a document.

Explanation 2.—Whatever is expressed by means of letters, figures or marks as explained by mercantile or other usage, shall be deemed to be expressed by such letters, figures, or marks within the meaning of this Section, although the same may not be actually expressed.

Illustration.

A writes his name on the back of a Bill of Exchange payable to his order. The meaning of the endorsement, as explained by mercantile usage, is that the Bill is to be paid to the holder. The endorsement is a document, and must be construed in the same manner as if the words “pay to the holder,” or words to that effect, had been written over the signature.

30. The words “valuable security” denote a document which is, or purports to be, a document whereby any legal right is created, extended, transferred, restricted, extinguished, or released, or whereby any person acknowledges that he lies under legal liability, or has not a certain legal right.

Illustration.

A writes his name on the back of a Bill of Exchange. As the effect of this endorsement is to transfer the right to the Bill to any person who may become the lawful holder of it, the endorsement is a “valuable security.”

31. The words “a will” denote any testamentary document.

32. In every part of this Code, except where a contrary intention appears from the context, words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

33. The word “act” denotes as well a series of acts as a single act : the word “omission” denotes as well a series of omissions as a single omission.

34. When a criminal act is done by several persons, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if the act were done by him alone.

35. Whenever an act, which is criminal only by reason of its being done with a criminal knowledge or intention, is done by several persons, each of such persons who joins in the act with such knowledge or intention is liable for the act in the same manner as if the act were done by him alone with that knowledge or intention.

When such an act is criminal by reason of its being done with a criminal knowledge or intention.

36. Wherever the causing of a certain effect, or an attempt to cause that effect, by an act or by an omission, is an offence, it is to be understood that the causing of that effect partly by an act and partly by an omission is the same offence.

Illustration.

A intentionally causes Z's death, partly by illegally omitting to give Z food, and partly by beating Z. A has committed murder.

37. When an offence is committed by means of several acts, whoever intentionally co-operates in the commission of that offence by doing any one of those acts, either singly or jointly with any other person, commits that offence.

Illustrations.

(a) A and B agree to murder Z by severally and at different times giving him small doses of poison. A and B administer the poison according to the agreement with intent to murder Z. Z dies from the effects of the several doses of poison so administered to him. Here A and B intentionally co-operate in the commission of murder, and as each of them does an act by which the death is caused, they are both guilty of the offence though their acts are separate.

(b) A and B are joint Jailors, and as such have the charge of Z, a prisoner, alternately for six hours at a time. A and B, intending to cause Z's death, knowingly co-operate in causing that effect by illegally omitting, each during the time of his attendance, to furnish Z with food supplied to them for that purpose. Z dies of hunger. Both A and B are guilty of the murder of Z.

(c) A, a Jailor, has the charge of Z, a prisoner. A, intending to cause Z's death, illegally omits to supply Z with food; in consequence of which Z is much reduced in strength, but the starvation is not sufficient to cause his death. A is dismissed from his office, and B succeeds him. B, without collusion or co-operation with A, illegally omits to supply Z with food, knowing that he is likely thereby to cause Z's death. Z dies of hunger. B is guilty of murder; but as A did not co-operate with B, A is guilty only of an attempt to commit murder.

38. Where several persons are engaged or concerned in the commission of a criminal act, they may be guilty of different offences by means of that act.

Illustration.

A attacks Z under such circumstances of grave provocation that his killing of Z would be only culpable homicide not amounting to murder. B, having ill-will towards Z, and intending to kill him, and not having been subject to the provocation, assists A in killing Z. Here, though A and B are both engaged in causing Z's death, B is guilty of murder, and A is guilty only of culpable homicide.

39. A person is said to cause an effect "voluntarily," when he causes it by means whereby he intended to cause it, or by means which, at the time of employing those means, he knew or had reason to believe to be likely to cause it.

Illustration.

A sets fire, by night, to an inhabited house in a large town, for the purpose of facilitating a robbery, and thus causes the death of a person. Here, A may not have intended to cause death, and may even be sorry that death has been caused by his act; yet, if he knew that he was likely to cause death, he has caused death voluntarily.

40. The word "offence" denotes a thing made punishable by this Code.

41. A "special law" is a law applicable to a particular subject.

42. A "local law" is a law applicable only to a particular part of British India.

43. The word "illegal" is applicable to every thing which is an offence or which is prohibited by law, or which furnishes ground for a civil action: and a person is said to be "legally bound to do," whatever it is illegal in him to omit.

44. The word "injury" denotes any harm whatever illegally caused to any person, in body, mind, reputation, or property.

45. The word "life" denotes the life of a human being, unless the contrary appears from the context.

46. The word "death" denotes the death of a human being, unless the contrary appears from the context.

47. The word "animal" denotes any living creature, other than a human being.

48. The word "vessel" denotes any thing made for the conveyance by water of human beings, or of property.

49. Wherever the word "year" or the word "month" is used, it is to be understood that the year or the month is to be reckoned according to the British Calendar.

50. The word "section" denotes one of those portions of a Chapter of this Code which are distinguished by prefixed numeral figures.

51. The word "oath" includes a solemn affirmation substituted by law for an oath, and any declaration required or authorized by law to be made before a public servant, or to be used for the purpose of proof, whether in a Court of Justice or not.

52. Nothing is said to be done or believed in good faith, which is done or believed without due care and attention.

CHAPTER III. OF PUNISHMENTS.

53. The punishments to which offenders are liable under the provisions of this Code are—

First,—Death;

Secondly,—Transportation;

Thirdly,—Penal servitude;

Fourthly,—Imprisonment, which is of two descriptions, namely:—

(1.) Rigorous, that is, with hard labor;

(2.) Simple;

Fifthly,—Forfeiture of property;

Sixthly,—Fine.

54. In every case in which sentence of death shall have been passed, the Government of India or the Government of the place within which the offender shall have been sentenced, may, without the consent of the offender, commute the punishment for any other punishment provided by this Code.

55. In every case in which sentence of transportation for life shall have been passed, the Government of India or the Government of the place within which the offender shall have been sentenced may, without the consent of the offender, commute the punishment for imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding fourteen years.

56. Whenever any person being a European or American is convicted of an offence punishable under this Code with transportation, the Court shall sentence the offender to penal servitude instead of transportation, according to the provisions of Act XXIV of 1855.

57. In calculating fractions of terms of punishment, transportation for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to transportation for twenty years.

58. In every case in which a sentence of transportation is passed, the offender, until he is transported, shall be dealt with in the same manner as if sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and shall be held to have been undergoing his sentence of transportation during the term of his imprisonment.

59. In every case in which an offender is punishable with imprisonment for a term of seven years or upwards, it shall be competent to the Court which sentences such offender, instead of awarding sentence of imprisonment, to sentence the offender to transportation for a term not less than seven years, and not exceeding the term for which by this Code such offender is liable to imprisonment.

60. In every case in which an offender is punishable with imprisonment which may be of either description, it shall be competent to the Court which sentences such offender to direct in the sentence that such imprisonment shall be wholly rigorous, or that such imprisonment shall be wholly simple, or that any part of such imprisonment shall be rigorous and the rest simple.

61. In every case in which a person is convicted of an offence for which he is liable to forfeiture of all his property, the offender shall be incapable of acquiring any property, except for the benefit of Government, until he shall have undergone the punishment awarded or the punishment to which it shall have been commuted, or until he shall have been paroled.

Illustration.

A, being convicted of waging war against the Government of India, is liable to forfeiture of all his property. After the sentence, and whilst the same is in force, A's father dies, leaving an estate which, but for the forfeiture, would become the property of A. The estate becomes the property of Government.

62. Whenever any person is convicted of an offence punishable with death, the Court may adjudge that all his property, moveable and immoveable, shall be forfeited to Government; and whenever any person shall be convicted of any offence for which he shall be transported

or sentenced to imprisonment for a term of seven years or upwards, the Court may adjudge that the rents and profits of all his moveable and immoveable estate during the period of his transportation or imprisonment, shall be forfeited to Government subject to such provision for his family and dependants as the Government may think fit to allow during such period.

63. Where no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable is unlimited, but shall not be excessive.

64. In every case in which an offender is sentenced to a fine, it shall be competent to the Court which sentences such offender to direct by the sentence that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment for a certain term, which imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced or to which he may be liable under a commutation of a sentence.

65. The term for which the Court directs the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of a fine, shall not exceed one-fourth of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence, if the offence be punishable with imprisonment as well as fine.

66. The imprisonment which the Court imposes in default of payment of a fine may be of any description to which the offender might have been sentenced for the offence.

67. If the offence be punishable with fine only, the term for which the Court directs the offender to be imprisoned, in default of payment of fine, shall not exceed the following scale, that is to say, for any term not exceeding two months when the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty Rupees, and for any term not exceeding four months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding six months in any other case.

68. The imprisonment which is imposed in default of payment of a fine shall terminate whenever that fine is either paid or levied by process of law.

69. If, before the expiration of the term of such imprisonment fixed in default of payment, such a proportion of the fine be paid or levied that the term of imprisonment suffered in default of payment is not less than proportional to the part of the fine still unpaid, the imprisonment shall terminate.

Illustration.

A is sentenced to a fine of one hundred Rupees, and to four months' imprisonment in default of payment. Here, if seventy-five Rupees of the fine be paid or levied before the expiration of one month of the imprisonment, A will be discharged as soon as the first month has expired. If seventy-five Rupees be paid or levied at the time of the expiration of the first month or at any later time while A continues in imprisonment, A will be immediately discharged. If fifty Rupees of the fine be paid or levied before the expiration of two months of the imprisonment, A will be discharged as soon as the two months are completed.

If fifty Rupees be paid or levied at the time of the expiration of those two months, or at any later time while A continues in imprisonment, A will be immediately discharged.

70. The fine, or any part thereof which remains unpaid, may be levied at any time within six years after the passing of the sentence, and if, under the sentence, the offender be liable to imprisonment for a longer period than six years, then at any time previous to the expiration of that period; and the death of the offender does not discharge from the liability any property which would, after his death, be legally liable for his debts.

71. Where any thing which is an offence is made up of parts, any of which parts is itself an offence, the offender shall not be punished with the punishment of more than one of such his offences, unless it be so expressly provided.

Illustrations.
(a) A gives Z fifty strokes with a stick. Here A may have committed the offence of voluntarily causing hurt to Z by the whole beating, and also by each of the blows which make up the whole beating. If A were liable to punishment for every blow, he might be imprisoned for fifty years, one for each blow. But he is liable only to one punishment for the whole beating.
(b) But if, while A is beating Z, Y interferes, and A intentionally strikes Y, here, as a blow given to Y is no part of the act whereby A voluntarily causes hurt to Z, A is liable to one punishment for voluntarily causing hurt to Z, and to another for the blow given to Y.

72. In all cases in which judgment is given, that a person is guilty of one of several offences specified in the judgment, but that it is doubtful of which of these offences he is guilty, the offender shall be punished for the offence for which the lowest punishment is provided, if the same punishment is not provided for all.

73. Whenever any person is convicted of an offence for which, under this Code, the Court has power to sentence him to rigorous imprisonment the Court may, by its sentence, order that the offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of the imprisonment to which he is sentenced, not exceeding three months in the whole, according to the following scale, (that is to say) —

A time not exceeding one month if the term of imprisonment shall not exceed six months.

A time not exceeding two months if the term of imprisonment shall exceed six months and be less than a year.

A time not exceeding three months if the term of imprisonment shall exceed one year.

74. In executing a sentence of solitary confinement, such confinement shall in no case exceed fourteen days at a time, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods, and when the imprisonment awarded shall exceed three months, the solitary confinement shall not exceed seven days in any one month of the whole imprisonment awarded, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods.

75. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of this Code with imprisonment of either description for a term of three years or upwards, shall be guilty of any offence punishable under either of those Chapters with imprisonment of either description for a term of three years or upwards, shall be subject for every such subsequent offence to transportation for life or to double the amount of punishment to which he would otherwise have been liable for the same; provided that he shall not in any case be liable to imprisonment for a term exceeding ten years.

Illustrations.
(a) A, a soldier, fires on a mob by the order of his superior officer, in conformity with the commands of the law. A has committed no offence.
(b) A, an officer of a Court of Justice, being ordered by that Court to arrest Y, and, after due enquiry, believing Z to be Y, arrests Z. A has committed no offence.

76. Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is, or who by reason of a mistake of fact and not by reason of a mistake of law in good faith believes himself to be, bound by law to do it.

Illustrations.
(a) A, a soldier, fires on a mob by the order of his superior officer, in conformity with the commands of the law. A has committed no offence.
(b) A, an officer of a Court of Justice, being ordered by that Court to arrest Y, and, after due enquiry, believing Z to be Y, arrests Z. A has committed no offence.

CHAPTER IV. GENERAL EXCEPTIONS.

77. Nothing is an offence which is done by a Judge when acting judicially, in the exercise of any power which is, or which in good faith he believes to be, given to him by law.

78. Nothing which is done in pursuance of, or which is warranted by the judgment or order of a Court of Justice, if done whilst such judgment or order remains in force, is an offence, notwithstanding the Court may have had no jurisdiction to pass such judgment or order, provided the person doing the act, in good faith, believes that the Court had such jurisdiction.

79. Nothing is an offence which is done by any person who is justified by law, or who by reason of a mistake of fact and not by reason of a mistake of law in good faith believes himself to be justified by law in doing it.

Illustration.
A sees Z commit what appears to A to be a murder. A, in the exercise, to the best of his judgment exerted in good faith, of the power which the law gives to all persons of apprehending murderers in the fact, seizes Z, in order to bring Z before the proper authorities. A has committed no offence, though it may turn out that Z was acting in self-defence.

80. Nothing is an offence which is done by accident or misfortune and without any criminal intention or knowledge in the doing of a lawful act in a lawful manner by lawful means and with proper care and caution.

Illustration.
A is at work with a hatchet; the head flies off and kills a man who is standing by. Here, if there was no want of proper caution on the part of A, his act is excusable and not an offence.

81. Nothing is an offence merely by reason of its being done with the knowledge that it is likely to cause harm, if it be done without any criminal intention to cause harm, and in good faith for the purpose of preventing or avoiding other harm to person or property.

Explanation.—It is a question of fact in such a case whether the harm to be prevented or avoided was of such a nature and so imminent as to justify or excuse the risk of doing the act with the knowledge that it was likely to cause harm.

Illustrations.

(a) A, the Captain of a Steam Vessel, suddenly and without any fault or negligence on his part, finds himself in such position that, before he can stop his vessel, he must inevitably run down a boat B with 20 or 30 passengers on board, unless he changes the course of his vessel, and that, by changing his course, he must incur risk of running down a boat C with only 2 passengers on board, which he may possibly clear. Here, if A alters his course without any intention to run down the boat C and in good faith for the purpose of avoiding the danger to the passengers in the boat B, he is not guilty of an offence, though he may run down the boat C by doing an act which he knew was likely to cause that effect, if it be found as a matter of fact that the danger which he intended to avoid was such as to excuse him in incurring the risk of running down the boat C.

(b) A in a great fire pulls down houses in order to prevent the conflagration from spreading. He does this with the intention in good faith of saving human life or property. Here, if it be found that the harm to be prevented was of such a nature and so imminent as to excuse A's act, A is not guilty of the offence.

82. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age.

83. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child above seven years of age and under twelve, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion.

84. Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it, by reason of unsoundness of mind, is incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong or contrary to law.

85. Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it, is, by reason of intoxication, incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong or contrary to law; provided that the thing which intoxicated him was administered to him without his knowledge or against his will.

86. In cases where an act done is not an offence unless done with a particular knowledge or intent, a person who does the act in a state of intoxication shall be liable to be dealt with as if he had the same knowledge as he would have had if he had not been intoxicated, unless the thing which intoxicated him was administered to him without his knowledge or against his will.

87. Nothing which is not intended to cause death or grievous hurt, and which is not known by the doer to be likely to cause death or grievous hurt, is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause, or be intended by the doer to cause, to any person above eighteen years of age, who has given consent, whether express or implied, to suffer that harm; or by reason of any harm which it may be known by the doer to be likely to cause to any such person who has consented to take the risk of that harm.

Illustration.

A and Z agree to fence with each other for amusement. This agreement implies the consent of each to suffer any harm which, in the course of such fencing, may be caused without foul play; and if A, while playing fairly, hurts Z, A commits no offence.

88. Nothing, which is not intended to cause death, is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause, or be intended by the doer to cause, or be known by the doer to be likely to cause, to any person for whose benefit it is done in good faith, and who has given a consent, whether express or implied, to suffer that harm, or to take the risk of that harm.

Illustration.

A, a surgeon, knowing that a particular operation is likely to cause the death of Z, who suffers under a painful complaint, but not intending to cause Z's death, and intending, in good faith, Z's benefit, performs that operation on Z, with Z's consent. A has committed no offence.

89. Nothing, which is done in good faith for the benefit of a person under twelve years of age, or of unsound mind, by or by consent, either express or implied, of the guardian or other person having lawful charge of that person, is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause, or be intended by the doer to cause, or be known by the doer to be likely to cause, to that person:

Provided—

First.—That this exception shall not extend to the intentional causing of death, or to the attempting to cause death.

Secondly.—That this exception shall not extend to the doing of any thing which the person doing it knows to be likely to cause death, for any purpose other than the preventing of death or grievous hurt, or the curing of any grievous disease or infirmity.

Thirdly.—That this exception shall not extend to the voluntary causing of grievous hurt, or to the attempting to cause grievous hurt, unless it be for the purpose of preventing death or grievous hurt, or the curing of any grievous disease or infirmity.

Fourthly.—That this exception shall not extend to the abetting of any offence, to the committing of which offence it would not extend.

Illustration.

A, in good faith, for his child's benefit, without his child's consent, has his child cut for the stone by a surgeon, knowing it to be likely that the operation will cause the child's death, but not intending to cause the child's death. A is within the exception, inasmuch as his object was the cure of the child.

90. A consent is not such a consent as is intended by any Section of this Code, if the consent is given by a person under fear of injury or under a misconception of fact, and if the person doing the act knows, or has reason to believe, that the consent was given in consequence of such fear or misconception — or

If the consent is given by a person who from unsoundness of mind or intoxication is unable to understand the nature and consequence of that to which he gives his consent; or, unless the contrary appears from the context, if the consent is given by a person who is under twelve years of age.

91. The exceptions in Sections 87, 88, and 89 do not extend to acts which are offences independently of any harm which they may cause, or be intended to cause, or be known to be likely to cause, to the person giving the consent, or on whose behalf the consent is given.

Illustration.

Causing miscarriage (unless caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the woman) is an offence independently of any harm which it may cause, or be intended to cause to the woman. Therefore it is not an offence "by reason of such harm;" and the consent of the woman or of her guardian to the causing of such miscarriage does not justify the act.

92. Nothing is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause to a person for whose benefit it is done in good faith, even without that person's consent, if the circumstances are such that it is impossible for that person to signify consent, or if that person is incapable of giving consent, and has no guardian or other person in lawful charge of him from whom it is possible to obtain consent in time for the thing to be done with benefit.

Provided—

First.—That this exception shall not extend to the intentional causing of death, or the attempting to cause death.

Secondly.—That this exception shall not extend to the doing of any thing which the person doing it knows to be likely to cause death, for any purpose other than the preventing of death or grievous hurt or the curing of any grievous disease or infirmity.

Thirdly.—That this exception shall not extend to the voluntary causing of hurt, or to the attempting to cause hurt, for any purpose other than the preventing of death or hurt.

Fourthly.—That this exception shall not extend to the abetting of any offence, to the committing of which offence it would not extend.

Illustrations.

(a) Z is thrown from his horse, and is insensible. A, a surgeon, finds that Z requires to be trepanned. A, not intending Z's death, but in good faith, for Z's benefit, performs the trepan before Z recovers his power of judging for himself. A has committed no offence.

(b) Z is carried off by a tiger. A fires at the tiger knowing it to be likely that the shot may kill Z, but not intending to kill Z, and in good faith intending Z's benefit. A's ball gives Z a mortal wound. A has committed no offence.

(c) A, a Surgeon, sees a child suffer an accident which is likely to prove fatal unless an operation be immediately performed. There is not time to apply to the child's guardian. A performs the operation in spite of the entreaties of the child,

intending, in good faith, the child's benefit. A has committed no offence.

(d) A is in a house which is on fire, with Z, a child. People below hold out a blanket. A drops the child from the house-top, knowing it to be likely that the fall may kill the child, but not intending to kill the child, and intending, in good faith, the child's benefit. Here, even if the child is killed by the fall, A has committed no offence.

Explanation.—Mere pecuniary benefit is not benefit within the meaning of Sections 88, 89, and 92.

93. No communication made in good faith is an offence by reason of any harm to the person to whom it is made for the benefit of that person.

Illustration.

A, a Surgeon, in good faith, communicates to a patient his opinion that he cannot live. The patient dies in consequence of the shock. A has committed no offence, though he knew it to be likely that the communication might cause the patient's death.

94. Except murder and offences against the State punishable with death, nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is compelled to do it by threats, which, at the time of doing it, reasonably cause the apprehension that instant death to that person will otherwise be the consequence; provided the person doing the act did not of his own accord, or from a reasonable apprehension of harm to himself short of instant death, place himself in the situation by which he became subject to such constraint.

Explanation 1.—A person who, of his own accord, or by reason of a threat of being beaten, joins a gang of dacoits, knowing their character, is not entitled to the benefit of this exception, on the ground of his having been compelled by his associates to do any thing that is an offence by law.

Explanation 2.—A person seized by a gang of dacoits, and forced, by threat of instant death, to do a thing which is an offence by law, for example, a smith compelled to take his tools and to force the door of a house for the dacoits to enter and plunder it, is entitled to the benefit of this exception.

95. Nothing is an offence by reason that it causes, or that it is intended to cause, or that it is known to be likely to cause, any harm, if that harm is so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of such harm.

OF THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE DEFENCE.

96. Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence.

97. Every person has a right, subject to the restrictions contained in Section 99 to defend—

First.—His own body, and the body of any other person, against any offence affecting the human body.

Secondly.—The property, whether moveable or immoveable, of himself or of any other person, against any act which is an offence falling under the definition of theft, robbery, mischief, or criminal trespass, or which is an attempt to commit theft, robbery, mischief, or criminal trespass.

98. When an act, which would otherwise be a certain offence is not that offence, by reason of the youth, the want of maturity of understanding, the unsoundness of mind, or the intoxication of the person doing that act, or by reason of any misconception on the part of that person, every person has the same right of private defence against that act which he would have if the act were that offence.

Illustrations.

(a) Z, under the influence of madness, attempts to kill A. Z is guilty of no offence. But A has the same right of private defence which he would have if Z were sane.

(b) A enters by night a house which he is legally entitled to enter. Z, in good faith, taking A for a house-breaker, attacks A. Here Z, by attacking A under this misconception, commits no offence. But A has the same right of private defence against Z, which he would have if Z were not acting under that misconception.

99. *First.*—There is no right of private defence against an act which does not reasonably cause the apprehension of death or of grievous hurt, if done, or attempted to be done, by a public servant acting in good faith under color of his office, though that act may not be strictly justifiable by law.

Second.—There is no right of private defence against an act which does not reasonably cause the apprehension of death or of grievous hurt, if done, or attempted to be done, by the direction of a public servant acting in good faith under colour of his office, though that direction may not be strictly justifiable by law.

Third.—There is no right of private defence in cases in which there is time to have recourse to the protection of the public authorities.

Fourth.—The right of private defence in no case extends to the inflicting of more harm than it is necessary to inflict for the purpose of defence.

Explanation 1.—A person is not deprived of the right of private defence against an act done, or attempted to be done, by a public servant as such, unless he knows, or has reason to believe, that the person doing the act is such public servant.

Explanation 2.—A person is not deprived of the right of private defence against an act done, or attempted to be done, by the direction of a public servant, unless he knows, or has reason to believe, that the person doing the act is acting by such direction, or unless such person states the authority under which he acts, or, if he has authority in writing, unless he produces such authority, if demanded.

100. The right of private defence of the body extends, under the restrictions mentioned in the last preceding Section, to the voluntary causing of death or of any other harm to the assailant, if the offence which occasions the exercise of the right be of any of the descriptions hereinafter enumerated, namely—

First.—Such an assault as may reasonably cause the apprehension that death will otherwise be the consequence of such assault—

Secondly.—Such an assault as may reasonably cause the apprehension that grievous hurt will otherwise be the consequence of such assault—

Thirdly.—An assault with the intention of committing rape—

Fourthly.—An assault with the intention of gratifying unnatural lust—

Fifthly.—An assault with the intention of kidnapping or abducting—

Sixthly.—An assault with the intention of wrongfully confining a person, under circumstances which may reasonably cause him to apprehend that he will be unable to have recourse to the public authorities for his release.

101. If the offence be not of any of the descriptions enumerated in the last preceding Section, the right of private defence of the body does not extend to the voluntary causing of death to the assailant, but does extend, under the restrictions mentioned in Section 99, to the voluntary causing to the assailant of any harm other than death.

102. The right of private defence of the body commences as soon as a reasonable apprehension of danger to the body arises from an attempt or threat to commit the offence, though the offence may not have been committed; and it continues as long as such apprehension of danger to the body continues.

103. The right of private defence of property extends, under the restrictions mentioned in Section 99, to the voluntary causing of death or of any other harm to the wrong doer, if the offence, the committing of which, or the attempting to commit which, occasions the exercise of the right, be an offence of any of the descriptions hereinafter enumerated, namely—

First.—Robbery.

Secondly.—House-breaking by night.

Thirdly.—Mischief by fire committed on any building, tent, or vessel, which building, tent, or vessel is used as a human dwelling, or as a place for the custody of property.

Fourthly.—Theft, mischief, or house-trespass, under such circumstances as may reasonably cause apprehension that death or grievous hurt will be the consequence, if such right of private defence is not exercised.

104. If the offence, the committing of which, or the attempting to commit which, occasions the exercise of the right of private defence, be theft, mischief, or criminal trespass, not of any of the descriptions enumerated in the last preceding Section, that right does not extend to the voluntary causing of death, but does extend, subject to the restrictions mentioned in Section 99, to the voluntary causing to the wrong doer of any harm other than death.

105. *First.*—The right of private defence of property commences when a reasonable apprehension of danger to the property commences.

Secondly.—The right of private defence of property against theft continues till the offender has effected his retreat with the property, or the assistance of the public authorities is obtained, or the property has been recovered.

Thirdly.—The right of private defence of property against robbery continues as long as the offender causes or attempts to cause to any person death or hurt or wrongful restraint, or as long as the fear

of instant death, or of instant hurt, or of instant personal restraint continues.

Fourth.—The right of private defence of property against criminal trespass or mischief continues as long as the offender continues in the commission of criminal trespass or mischief.

Fifth.—The right of private defence of property against house-breaking by night continues as long as the house-trespass which has been begun by such house-breaking continues.

106. If, in the exercise of the right of private

Right of private defence against a deadly assault when there is risk of harm to an innocent person. defence against an assault which reasonably causes the apprehension of death, the defender be so situated that he cannot effectually exercise that right without risk of harm to an innocent person, his right of private defence extends to the running of that risk.

Illustration.

A is attacked by a mob who attempt to murder him. He cannot effectually exercise his right of private defence without firing on the mob, and he cannot fire without risk of harming young children who are mingled with the mob. A commits no offence if by so firing he harms any of the children.

CHAPTER V.

OF ABETMENT.

Abetment of a 107. A person abets the thing. doing of a thing, who—

First.—Instigates any person to do that thing; or—

Secondly.—Engages with one more other person or persons in any conspiracy for the doing of that thing, if an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy, and in order to the doing of that thing; or—

Thirdly.—Intentionally aids, by any act or illegal omission, the doing of that thing.

Explanation 1.—A person who, by wilful misrepresentation, or by wilful concealment of a material fact which he is bound to disclose, voluntarily causes or procures, or attempts to cause or procure, a thing to be done, is said to instigate the doing of that thing.

Illustration.

A, a public officer, is authorized by a warrant from a Court of Justice to apprehend Z. B, knowing that fact and also that C is not Z, wilfully represents to A that C is Z, and thereby intentionally causes A to apprehend C. Here B abets by instigation the apprehension of C.

Explanation 2.—Whoever, either prior to or at the time of the commission of an act, does any thing in order to facilitate the commission of that act, and thereby facilitates the commission thereof, is said to aid the doing of that act.

108. A person abets an offence who abets

Abettor either the commission of an offence, or the commission of an act which would be an offence, if committed by a person capable by law of committing an offence with the same intention or knowledge as that of the abettor.

Explanation 1.—The abetment of the illegal omission of an act may amount to an offence, although the abettor may not himself be bound to do that act.

Explanation 2.—To constitute the offence of abetment, it is not necessary that the act abetted should be committed, or that the effect requisite to constitute the offence should be caused.

Illustrations.

(a) A instigates B to murder C. B refuses to do so. A is guilty of abetting B to commit murder.

(b) A instigates B to murder D. B in pursuance of the instigation stabs D. D recovers from the wound. A is guilty of instigating B to commit murder.

Explanation 3.—It is not necessary that the person abetted should be capable by law of committing an offence, or that he should have the same guilty intention or knowledge as that of the abettor, or any guilty intention or knowledge.

Illustrations.

(a) A, with a guilty intention, abets a child or a lunatic to commit an act which would be an offence, if committed by a person capable by law of committing an offence, and having the same intention as A. Here A, whether the act be committed or not, is guilty of abetting an offence.

(b) A, with the intention of murdering Z, instigates B, a child under seven years of age, to do an act which causes Z's death. B, in consequence of the abetment, does the act, and thereby causes Z's death. Here, though B was not capable by law of committing an offence, A is liable to be punished in the same manner as if B had been capable by law of committing an offence, and had committed murder, and he is therefore subject to the punishment of death.

(c) A instigates B to set fire to a dwelling-house. B, in consequence of the unsoundness of his mind, being incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is wrong or contrary to law, sets fire to the house in consequence of A's instigation. B has committed no offence, but A is guilty of abetting the offence of setting fire to a dwelling-house, and is liable to the punishment provided for that offence.

(d) A, intending to cause a theft to be committed, instigates B to take property belonging to Z out of Z's possession. A induces B to believe that the property belongs to A. B takes the property out of Z's possession, in good faith believing it to be A's property. B, acting under this misconception, does not take dishonestly, and therefore does not commit theft. But A is guilty of abetting theft, and is liable to the same punishment as if B had committed theft.

Explanation 4.—The abetment of an offence being an offence, the abetment of such an abetment is also an offence.

Illustration.

A instigates B to instigate C to murder Z. B accordingly instigates C to murder Z, and C commits that offence in consequence of B's instigation. B is liable to be punished for his offence with the punishment for murder, and as A instigated B to commit the offence, A is also liable to the same punishment.

Explanation 5.—It is not necessary to the commission of the offence of abetment by conspiracy that the abettor should concert the offence with the person who commits it. It is sufficient if he engage in the conspiracy in pursuance of which the offence is committed.

Illustration.

A consents with B a plan for poisoning Z. It is agreed that A shall administer the poison. B then explains the plan to C, mentioning that a third person is to administer the poison, but without mentioning A's name. C agrees to procure the poison and procures and delivers it to B for the purpose of its being used in the manner explained. A administers the poison. Z dies in consequence. Here, though A and C have not conspired together, yet C has been engaged in the conspiracy, in pursuance of which Z has been murdered. C has therefore committed the offence defined in this Section and is liable to the punishment for murder.

109. Whoever abets any offence shall, if the

Punishment of act abetted is committed in consequence of the abetment, and no express provision is made by this Code for the punishment of such abetment, be punished with the punishment provided for the offence.

Explanation.—An act or offence is said to be committed in consequence of abetment, when it is committed in consequence of the instigation, or in pursuance of the conspiracy, or with the aid which constitutes the abetment.

Illustrations.

(a) A offers a bribe to B, a public servant, as a reward for showing A some favor in the exercise of B's official functions. B accepts the bribe. A has abetted the offence defined in Section 161.

(b) A instigates B to give false evidence. B, in consequence of the instigation, commits that offence. A is guilty of abetting that offence, and is liable to the same punishment as B.

(c) A and B conspire to poison Z. A, in pursuance of the conspiracy, procures the poison and delivers it to B in order that he may administer it to Z. B, in pursuance of the conspiracy, administers the poison to Z in A's absence and thereby causes Z's death. Here B is guilty of murder. A is guilty of abetting that offence by conspiracy, and is liable to the punishment for murder.

110. Whoever abets the commission of an offence shall, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention or knowledge from that of the abettor, be punished with the punishment provided for the offence which would have been committed if the act had been done with the intention or knowledge of the abettor and with no other.

111. When an act is abetted and a different act is done, the abettor is liable for the act done, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had directly abetted it; provided the act done was a probable consequence of the abetment, and was committed under the influence of the instigation, or with the aid or in pursuance of the conspiracy which constituted the abetment.

Illustrations.

(a) A instigates a child to put poison into the food of Z and gives him poison for that purpose. The child, in consequence of the instigation, by mistake puts the poison into the food of Y, which is by the side of that of Z. Here, if the child was acting under the influence of A's instigation and the act done was under the circumstances a probable consequence of the abetment, A is liable in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had instigated the child to put the poison into the food of Y.

(b) A instigates B to burn Z's house. B sets fire to the house and at the same time commits theft of property there. A, though guilty of abetting the burning of the house, is not guilty of abetting the theft; for the theft was a distinct act and not a probable consequence of the burning.

(c) A instigates B and C to break into an inhabited house at midnight for the purpose of robbery, and provides them with arms for that purpose. B and C break into the house, and being resisted by Z, one of the inmates, murder Z. Here if that murder was the probable consequence of the abetment, A is liable to the punishment provided for murder.

112. If the act for which the abettor is liable under the last preceding Section is committed in addition to the act abetted and constitutes a distinct offence, the abettor is liable to punishment for each of the offences.

Illustration.

A instigates B to resist by force a distress made by a public servant. B, in consequence, resists that distress. In offering the resistance, B voluntarily causes grievous hurt to the officer executing the distress. As B has committed both the offence of resisting the distress and the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, B is liable to punishment for both these offences; and if A knew that B was likely voluntarily to cause grievous hurt in resisting the distress, A will also be liable to punishment for each of the offences.

113. When an act is abetted with the intention on the part of the abettor of causing a particular effect, and an act for which the abettor is liable in consequence of the abetment, causes a different effect from that intended by the abettor, the abettor is liable for the effect caused, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had abetted the act with the intention of causing that effect; provided he knew that the act abetted was likely to cause that effect.

Illustration.

A instigates B to cause grievous hurt to Z. B, in consequence of the instigation, causes grievous hurt to Z. Z dies in consequence. Here, if A knew that the grievous hurt abetted was likely to cause death, A is liable to be punished with the punishment provided for murder.

114. Whenever any person, who, if absent would be liable to be punished as an abettor, is present when the act or offence for which he would be punishable in consequence of the abetment is committed, he shall be deemed to have committed such act or offence.

115. Whoever abets the commission of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, shall, if that offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment, and no express provision is made by this Code for the punishment of such abetment, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if any act for which the abettor is liable in consequence of the abetment, and which causes hurt to any person, is done, the abettor shall be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Illustration.

A instigates B to murder Z. The offence is not committed. If B had murdered Z, he would have been subject to the punishment of death or transportation for life. Therefore A is liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and also to a fine; and if any hurt be done to Z, in consequence of the abetment, he will be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years, and to fine.

116. Whoever abets an offence punishable with imprisonment shall, if that offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment, and no express provision is made by this Code for the punishment of such abetment, be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for that offence, for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term provided for that offence, or with such fine as is provided for that offence, or with both; and if the abettor or the person abetted is a public servant, whose duty it is to prevent the commission of such offence, the abettor shall be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for that offence, for a term which may extend to one-half of the longest term provided for the offence, or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both.

Illustrations.

(a) A offers a bribe to B, a public servant, as a reward for showing A some favor in the exercise of B's official functions. B refuses to accept the bribe. A is punishable under this Section.
 (b) A instigates B to give false evidence. Here, if B does not give false evidence, A has nevertheless committed the offence defined in this Section, and is punishable accordingly.
 (c) A, a police officer, whose duty it is to prevent robbery, abets the commission of robbery. Here, though the robbery be not committed, A is liable to one-half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence, and also to fine.
 (d) B abets the commission of robbery by A, a police officer, whose duty it is to prevent that offence. Here, though the robbery be not committed, B is liable to one-half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for the offence of robbery, and also to fine.

117. Whoever abets the commission of an offence by the public generally or by any number or class of persons exceeding ten, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Illustration.

A affixes in a public place a placard, instigating a sect consisting of more than ten members to meet at a certain time and place, for the purpose of attacking the members of an adverse sect, while engaged in a procession. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

118. Whoever, intending to facilitate, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby facilitate, the commission of any offence punishable with death or transportation for life, voluntarily conceals, by any act or illegal omission, the existence of a design to commit such offence, or makes any representation which he knows to be false respecting such design shall, if that offence be committed, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years; or, if the offence be not committed, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years; and in either case shall also be liable to fine.

Illustration.

A knowing that dacoity is about to be committed at B, falsely informs the Magistrate that a dacoity is about to be committed at C, a place in an opposite direction, and thereby misleads the Magistrate with intent to facilitate the commission of the offence. The dacoity is committed at B in pursuance of the design. A is punishable under this Section.

119. Whoever, being a public servant, intending to facilitate or knowing it to be likely, that he will thereby facilitate, the commission of any offence, the commission of which it is his duty as such public servant to prevent, voluntarily conceals, by any act or illegal omission, the existence of a design to commit such offence, or makes any representation which he knows to be false respecting such design, shall, if the offence be committed, be punished with imprisonment, of any description provided for the offence, for a term which may extend to one-half of the longest term of such imprisonment, or with such fine as is provided for that offence, or with both; or if the offence be punishable with death or transportation for life, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

ten years; or, if the offence be not committed, shall be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of such imprisonment, or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both.

Illustration.

A, an officer of police, being legally bound to give information of all designs to commit robbery which may come to his knowledge, and knowing that B designs to commit robbery, omits to give such information, with intent to facilitate the commission of that offence. Here A has by an illegal omission concealed the existence of B's design, and is liable to punishment according to the provision of this Section.

120. Whoever, intending to facilitate or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby facilitate the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment, voluntarily conceals, by any act or illegal omission, the existence of a design to commit such offence, or makes any representation which he knows to be false respecting such design, shall, if the offence be committed, be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth, and, if the offence be not committed, to one-eighth of the longest term of such imprisonment, or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both.

CHAPTER VI.

OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

121. Whoever wages war against the Queen, or attempts to wage such war, or abets the waging of such war, shall be punished with death, or transportation for life, and shall forfeit all his property.

Illustrations.

(a) A joins an insurrection against the Queen. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.
 (b) A in India abets an insurrection against the Queen's Government of Ceylon by sending arms to the insurgents. A is guilty of abetting the waging of war against the Queen.

122. Whoever collects men, arms, or ammunition or otherwise prepares to wage war with the intention of either waging or being prepared to wage war against the Queen, shall be punished with transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall forfeit all his property.

123. Whoever by any act, or by any illegal concealment, conceals the existence of a design to wage war against the Queen, intending by such concealment to facilitate, or knowing it to be likely that such concealment will facilitate the waging of such war, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

124. Whoever, with the intention of inducing or compelling the Governor-General of India, or the Governor of any Presidency, or a Lieutenant-Governor, or a Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, or

of the Council of any Presidency, to exercise or refrain from exercising in any manner any of the lawful powers of such Governor-General, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Member of Council, assaults or wrongfully restrains, or attempts wrongfully to restrain, or overawes by means of criminal force or the show of criminal force, or attempts so to overawe such Governor-General, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Member of Council, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

125. Whoever wages war against the Government of any Asiatic power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or attempts to wage such war, or abets the waging of such war, shall be punished with transportation for life, to which fine may be added; or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, to which fine may be added; or with fine.

126. Whoever commits depredation, or makes preparations to commit depredation, on the territories of any power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine and to forfeiture of any property used or intended to be used in committing such depredation, or acquired by such depredation.

127. Whoever receives any property knowing the same to have been taken in the commission of any of the offences mentioned in Sections 125 and 126, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to be fined and to forfeiture of the property so received.

128. Whoever, being a public servant and having the custody of any State Prisoner or Prisoner of War, voluntarily allows such prisoner to escape from any place in which such prisoner is confined, shall be punished with transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

129. Whoever, being a public servant and having the custody of any State Prisoner or Prisoner of War, negligently suffers such prisoner to escape from any place of confinement in which such prisoner is confined, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

130. Whoever knowingly aids or assists any State Prisoner or Prisoner of War in escaping from lawful custody, or rescues or attempts to rescue any such prisoner, or harbours or conceals any such prisoner who has escaped from lawful custody, or offers or attempts to offer any resistance to the re-capture of such prisoner, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation — A State Prisoner or Prisoner of War, who is permitted to be at large on his parole within certain limits in British India, is said to escape from lawful custody if he goes beyond the limits within which he is allowed to be at large.

CHAPTER VII.

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131. Whoever abets the committing of mutiny by an officer, soldier, or sailor, in the Army or Navy of the Queen, or attempts to seduce a soldier or sailor from his duty, any such officer, soldier, or sailor from his allegiance or his duty, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

132. Whoever abets the committing of mutiny by an officer, soldier, or sailor, in the Army or Navy of the Queen, shall, if mutiny be committed in consequence of that abetment, be punished with death or with transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

133. Whoever abets an assault by an officer, soldier, or sailor, in the Army or Navy of the Queen, on any superior officer being in the execution of his office, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

134. Whoever abets an assault by an officer, soldier, or sailor, in the Army or Navy of the Queen, on any superior officer being in the execution of his office, shall, if such assault be committed in consequence of that abetment, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

135. Whoever abets the desertion of any officer, soldier, or sailor, in the Army or Navy of the Queen, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

136. Whoever, except as hereinafter excepted, knowing or having reason to believe that an officer, soldier, or sailor, in the Army or Navy of the Queen, has deserted, harbours such officer, soldier, or sailor, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Exception. — This provision does not extend to the case in which the harbour is given by a wife to her husband.

137. The master or person in charge of a merchant vessel, on board of which any deserter from the Army or Navy of the Queen is concealed, shall, though ignorant of such concealment, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred

Rupees, if he might have known of such concealment but for some neglect of his duty as such master or person in charge, or but for some want of discipline on board of the vessel.

138. Whoever abets what he knows to be an act of insubordination by an officer, soldier, or sailor, in the Army or Navy of the Queen, shall, if such act of insubordination be committed in consequence of that abetment, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

139. No person subject to any Articles of War for the Army or Navy of the Queen, or for any part of such Army or Navy, is subject to punishment under this Code for any of the offences defined in this Chapter.

140. Whoever, not being a soldier in the Military or Naval service of the Queen, wears any garb or carries any token resembling any garb or token used by such a soldier, with the intention that it may be believed that he is such a soldier, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILITY.

141. An assembly of five or more persons is designated an "unlawful assembly," if the common object of the persons composing that assembly, is—

First.—To overawe by criminal force, or show of criminal force, the Legislative or Executive Government of India, or the Government of any Presidency, or any Lieutenant-Governor, or any Public Servant in the exercise of the lawful power of such Public Servant; or

Second.—To resist the execution of any law, or of any legal process; or

Third.—To commit any mischief or criminal trespass, or other offence; or

Fourth.—By means of criminal force, or show of criminal force, to any person, to take or obtain possession of any property, or to deprive any person of the enjoyment of a right of way, or of the use of water or other incorporeal right of which he is in possession or enjoyment, or to enforce any right or supposed right; or

Fifth.—By means of criminal force, or show of criminal force, to compel any person to do what he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do what he is legally entitled to do.

Explanation.—An assembly which was not unlawful when it assembled may subsequently become an unlawful assembly.

142. Whoever, being aware of facts which render any assembly an unlawful assembly, intentionally joins that assembly, or continues in it, is said to be a member of an unlawful assembly.

143. Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

144. Whoever, being armed with any deadly weapon, or with any thing which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death, is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

145. Whoever joins or continues in an unlawful assembly, knowing that such unlawful assembly has been commanded in the manner prescribed by law to disperse, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

146. Whenever force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, every member of such assembly is guilty of the offence of rioting.

147. Whoever is guilty of rioting, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

148. Whoever is guilty of rioting, being armed with a deadly weapon, or with any thing which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

149. If an offence is committed by any member of an unlawful assembly in prosecution of the common object of that assembly, or such as the members of that assembly knew to be likely to be committed in prosecution of that object, every person who, at the time of the committing of that offence, is a member of the same assembly, is guilty of that offence.

150. Whoever hires or engages or employs, or promotes or connives at the hiring, engagement, or employment of any person to join or become a member of any unlawful assembly, shall be punishable as a member of such unlawful assembly, and for any offence which may be committed by any such person as a member of such unlawful assembly, in pursuance of such hiring, engagement, or employment, in the same manner as if he had been a member of such unlawful assembly, or himself had committed such offence.

151. Whoever knowingly joins or continues in any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, after such assembly has been lawfully commanded to disperse, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Explanation.—If the assembly is an unlawful assembly within the meaning of Section 141, the offender will be punishable under Section 145.

152. Whoever assaults or threatens to assault, or obstructs or attempts to obstruct, any public servant in the discharge of his duty as such public servant, in endeavoring to disperse an unlawful assembly, or to suppress a riot or affray, or uses, or threatens, or attempts to use criminal force to such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

153. Whoever maliciously or wantonly, by doing any thing which is illegal, gives provocation to any person, intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation will cause the offence of rioting to be committed, shall, if the offence of rioting be committed in consequence of such provocation, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both; and if the offence of rioting be not committed, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

If rioting be committed.

If not committed.

154. Whenever any unlawful assembly or riot takes place, the owner or occupier of the land upon which such unlawful assembly is held, or such riot is committed, and any person having or claiming an interest in such land, shall be punishable with fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, if he or his agent or manager, knowing that such offence is being or has been committed, or having reason to believe it is likely to be committed, do not give the earliest notice thereof in his or their power to the principal officer at the nearest Police station, and do not in the case of his or their having reason to believe that it was about to be committed, use all lawful means in his or their power to prevent it, and in the event of its taking place, do not use all lawful means in his or their power to disperse or suppress the riot or unlawful assembly.

155. Whenever a riot is committed for the benefit or on behalf of any person who is the owner or occupier of any land respecting which such riot takes place, or who claims any interest in such land, or in the subject of any dispute which gave rise to the riot, or who has accepted or derived any benefit therefrom, such person shall be punishable with fine, if he or his agent or manager, having reason to believe that such riot was likely to be committed, or that the unlawful assembly by which such riot was committed was likely to be held, shall not respectively use all lawful means in his or their power to prevent such assembly or riot from taking place, and for suppressing and dispersing the same.

156. Whenever a riot is committed for the benefit or on behalf of any person who is the owner or occupier of any land respecting which such riot takes place, or who claims any interest in such land, or in the subject of any dispute which gave rise to the riot, or who has accepted or derived any benefit therefrom, the agent or manager of such person shall be punishable with fine, if such agent or manager,

having reason to believe that such riot was likely to be committed, or that the unlawful assembly by which such riot was committed was likely to be held, shall not use all lawful means in his power to prevent such riot or assembly from taking place and for suppressing and dispersing the same.

157. Whoever harbours, receives, or assembles in any house or premises in his occupation or charge, or under his control, any persons, knowing that such persons have been hired, engaged, or employed, or are about to be hired, engaged, or employed, to join or become members of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

158. Whoever is engaged or hired, or offers or attempts to be hired or engaged, to do or assist in doing any of the acts specified in Section 111, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both; and whoever, being so engaged or hired as aforesaid, goes armed, or engages or offers to go armed, with any deadly weapon or with any thing which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

On to go armed.

159. When two or more persons by fighting in a public place, disturb the public peace, they are said to "commit an affray."

160. Whoever commits an affray, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred Rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER IX.

OF OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161. Whoever, being or expecting to be a public servant, accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept, or attempts to obtain from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration, as a motive or reward for doing or forbearing to do any official act, or for showing or forbearing to show, in the exercise of his official functions, favor or disfavor to any person, or for rendering or attempting to render any service or disservice to any person, with the Legislative or Executive Government of India, or with the Government of any Presidency or with any Lieutenant-Governor, or with any public servant, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Explanation.—"Expecting to be a public servant." If a person not expecting to be in office obtains a gratification by deceiving others into a belief that he is about to be in office, and that he will then serve them, he may be guilty of

cheating, but he is not guilty of the offence defined in this Section.

"Gratification." The word "gratification" is not restricted to pecuniary gratifications, or to gratifications estimable in money.

"Legal remuneration." The words "legal remuneration" are not restricted to remuneration which a public servant can lawfully demand, but include all remuneration which he is permitted by the Government which he serves to accept.

"A motive or reward for doing." A person who receives a gratification as a motive for doing what he does not intend to do, or as a reward for doing what he has not done, comes within these words.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a Moonsiff, obtains from Z, a banker, a situation in Z's bank for A's brother, as a reward to A for deciding a cause in favor of Z. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

(b) A, holding the office of Resident at the Court of a subsidiary power, accepts a lakh of Rupees from the Minister of that power. It does not appear that A accepted this sum as a motive or reward for doing or forbearing to do any particular official act, or for rendering or attempting to render any particular service to that power with the British Government. But it does appear that A accepted the sum as a motive or reward for generally showing favor in the exercise of his official functions to that power. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

(c) A, a public servant, induces Z erroneously to believe that A's influence with the Government has obtained a title for Z, and thus induces Z to give A money as a reward for this service. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

162. Whoever accepts, or obtains, or agrees to accept, or attempts to obtain,

Taking a gratification in order, by corrupt or illegal means, to influence a public servant.

or for any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever as a motive or reward for inducing, by corrupt or illegal means, any public servant to do or to forbear to do any official act, or in the exercise of the official functions of such public servant to show favor or disfavor to any person, or to render or attempt to render any service or disservice to any person, with the Legislative or Executive Government of India, or with the Government of any Presidency, or with any Lieutenant-Governor, or with any public servant, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

163. Whoever accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept, or attempts to obtain,

Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.

from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, as a motive or reward for inducing, by the exercise of personal influence, any public servant to do or to forbear to do any official act, or in the exercise of the official functions of such public servant to show favor or disfavor to any person, or to render or attempt to render any service or disservice to any person, with the Legislative or Executive Government of India, or with the Government of any Presidency, or with any Lieutenant-Governor, or with any public servant, as such, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Illustration.

An Advocate who receives a fee for arguing a case before a Judge; a person who receives pay for arranging and correct-

ing a memorial addressed to Government, setting forth the services and claims of the memorialist; a paid agent for a condemned criminal, who lays before the Government statements tending to show that the condemnation was unjust—are not within this Section, inasmuch as they do not exercise or profess to exercise personal influence.

164. Whoever, being a public servant, in

Punishment for abetment by public servant of the offences above defined. respect of whom either of the offences defined in the last two preceding Sections is committed, abets the offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Illustration.

A is a public servant. B, A's wife, receives a present as a motive for soliciting A to give an office to a particular person. A abets her doing so. B is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or with fine, or with both. A is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

165. Whoever, being a public servant, accepts

Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration from person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant. or obtains, or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, for himself or for any other person, any valuable thing, without consideration, or for a consideration which he knows to be inadequate, from any person whom he knows to have been,

or to be, or to be likely to be concerned in, any proceeding or business transacted or about to be transacted by such public servant, or having any connection with the official functions of himself or of any public servant to whom he is subordinate, or from any person whom he knows to be interested in or related to the person so concerned, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a Collector, hires a house of Z, who has a settlement case pending before him. It is agreed that A shall pay fifty Rupees a month, the house being such that, if the bargain were made in good faith, A would be required to pay two hundred Rupees a month. A has obtained a valuable thing from Z without adequate consideration.

(b) A, a Judge, buys of Z, who has a cause pending in A's Court, Government Promissory Notes at a discount, when they are selling in the market at a premium. A has obtained a valuable thing from Z without adequate consideration.

(c) Z's brother is apprehended and taken before A, a Magistrate, on a charge of perjury. A sells to Z shares in a bank at a premium, when they are selling in the market at a discount. Z pays A for the shares accordingly. The money so obtained by A is a valuable thing obtained by him without adequate consideration.

166. Whoever, being a public servant, know-

Public servant disobeying a direction of the law, with intent to cause injury to any person. ingly disobeys any direction of the law as to the way in which he is to conduct himself as such public servant, intending to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will, by such disobedience, cause injury to any person, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Illustration.

A, being an officer directed by law to take property in execution, in order to satisfy a decree pronounced in Z's favor by a Court of Justice, knowingly disobeys that direction of law, with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause injury to Z. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

167. Whoever being a public servant, and being, as such public servant, charged with the preparation or translation of any document, frames or translates that document in a manner which he knows or believes to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause injury to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

168. Whoever, being a public servant, and being legally bound as such public servant not to engage in trade, engages in trade, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

169. Whoever, being a public servant, and being legally bound, as such public servant, not to purchase or bid for certain property, purchases or bids for that property, either in his own name or in the name of another, or jointly or in shares with others, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both; and the property, if purchased, shall be confiscated.

170. Whoever pretends to hold any particular office as a public servant, knowing that he does not hold such office, or falsely personates any other person holding such office, and in such assumed character does or attempts to do any act under color of such office, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

171. Whoever, not belonging to a certain class of public servants, wears any garb, or carries any token resembling any garb or token used by that class of public servants, with the intention that it may be believed, or with the knowledge that it is likely to be believed, that he belongs to that class of public servants, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER X.

OF CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172. Whoever absconds in order to avoid being served with a summons, notice, or order proceeding from any public servant legally competent, to issue such summons, notice, or order, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both; or if the summons, notice, or order is to attend in person or by agent, or to produce a document in a Court of Justice, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

173. Whoever in any manner intentionally prevents the serving on himself, or on any other person, of any summons, notice, or order proceeding from any public servant legally competent, as such public servant, to issue such summons, notice, or order, or intentionally prevents the lawful affixing to any place of any such summons, notice, or order, or intentionally removes any such summons, notice, or order from any place to which it is lawfully affixed, or intentionally prevents the lawful making of any proclamation, under the authority of any public servant legally competent, as such public servant, to direct such proclamation to be made, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both; or, if the summons, notice, order, or proclamation is to attend in person or by agent, or to produce a document in a Court of Justice, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

174. Whoever being legally bound to attend in person or by an agent at a certain place and time in obedience to a summons, notice, order, or proclamation proceeding from any public servant legally competent, as such public servant, to issue the same, intentionally omits to attend at that place or time, or departs from the place where he is bound to attend before the time at which it is lawful for him to depart, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both; or if the summons, notice, order, or proclamation is to attend in person or by agent in a Court of Justice, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

Illustrations.

(a) A being legally bound to appear before the Supreme Court at Calcutta in obedience to a subpoena issued from that Court, intentionally omits to appear. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

(b) A being legally bound to appear before a Zillah Judge as a witness, in obedience to a summons issued by that Zillah Judge, intentionally omits to appear. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

175. Whoever, being legally bound to produce or deliver up any document to any public servant, as such, intentionally omits so to produce or deliver up the same, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both; or if the document is to be produced or delivered up to a Court of Justice, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

Illustration.

A, being legally bound to produce a document before a Zillah Court, intentionally omits to produce the same. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

176. Whoever being legally bound to give notice or to furnish information on any subject to any public servant, as such, intentionally omits to give such notice, or to furnish such information in the manner and at the time required by law, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both; or, if the notice or information required to be given respects the commission of an offence, or is required for the purpose of preventing the commission of an offence, or in order to the apprehension of an offender, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

177. Whoever, being legally bound to furnish information on any subject to any public servant, as such, furnishes, as true, information on the subject which he knows or has reason to believe to be false, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both; or, if the information which he is legally bound to give respects the commission of an offence, or is required for the purpose of preventing the commission of an offence, or in order to the apprehension of an offender, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a landholder, knowing of the commission of a murder within the limits of his estate, wilfully misinforms the Magistrate of the District that the death has occurred by accident in consequence of the bite of a snake. A is guilty of the offence defined in this Section.

(b) A, a village watchman, knowing that a considerable body of strangers has passed through his village in order to commit a dacoity in the house of Z, a wealthy merchant residing in a neighbouring place, and being bound, under Clause 5 Section VII. Regulation III. 1821, of the Bengal Code, to give early and punctual information of the above fact to the officer of the nearest Police Station, wilfully misinforms the Police Officer that a body of suspicious characters passed through the village with a view to commit dacoity in a certain distant place in a different direction. Here A is guilty of the offence defined in this Section.

178. Whoever refuses to bind himself by an oath to state the truth, when duly required so to bind himself by a public servant, legally competent to require that he shall so bind himself, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

179. Whoever, being legally bound to state the truth on any subject to any public servant, refuses to answer any question demanded of him touching that subject by such public servant in the exercise of the legal powers of such public servant, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

180. Whoever refuses to sign any statement made by him when required to sign that statement by a public servant legally competent to require that he shall sign that statement, shall be

punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both.

181. Whoever, being legally bound by an oath to state the truth on any subject to any public servant or other person authorized by law to administer such oath, makes to such public servant or other person as aforesaid, touching that subject, any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

182. Whoever gives to any public servant any information which he knows or believes to be false, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause such public servant to use the lawful power of such public servant to the injury or annoyance of any person, or to do or omit any thing which such public servant ought not to do or omit if the true state of facts respecting which such information is given were known by him, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

Illustrations.

(a) A informs a Magistrate that Z, a police officer, subordinate to such Magistrate, has been guilty of neglect of duty or misconduct, knowing such information to be false, and knowing it to be likely that the information will cause the Magistrate to dismiss Z. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

(b) A falsely informs a public servant that Z has contraband salt in a secret place, knowing such information to be false, and knowing that it is likely that the consequence of the information will be a search of Z's premises, attended with annoyance to Z. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

183. Whoever offers any resistance to the taking of any property by the lawful authority of any public servant, knowing or having reason to believe that he is such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

184. Whoever intentionally obstructs any sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of any public servant, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both.

185. Whoever, at any sale of property held by the lawful authority of a public servant as such, purchases or bids for any property on account of any person, whether himself or any other, whom he knows to be under a legal incapacity to purchase that property at that sale, or bids for such property not intending to perform the obligations under which he lays himself by such bidding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees, or with both.

186. Whoever voluntarily obstructs any public servant in the discharge of his public functions, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both.

187. Whoever, being bound by law to render assistance, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees, or with both; and if such assistance be demanded of him by a public servant legally competent to make such demand for the purposes of executing any process lawfully issued by a Court of Justice, or of preventing the commission of an offence, or of suppressing a riot or affray, or of apprehending a person charged with or guilty of an offence, or of having escaped from lawful custody, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both.

188. Whoever, knowing that, by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, he is directed to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management, disobeys such direction, shall, if such disobedience causes or tends to cause obstruction, annoyance, or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance, or injury, to any persons lawfully employed, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees, or with both; and if such disobedience causes or tends to cause danger to human life, health, or safety, or causes or tends to cause a riot or affray, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

Explanation.—It is not necessary that the offender should intend to produce harm, or contemplate his disobedience as likely to produce harm. It is sufficient that he knows of the order which he disobeys, and that his disobedience produces, or is likely to produce harm.

Illustration.

An order is promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, directing that a religious procession shall not pass down a certain street. A knowingly disobeys the order, and thereby causes danger of riot. A has committed the offence defined in this Section.

189. Whoever holds out any threat of injury to any public servant, or to any person in whom he believes that public servant to be interested, for the purpose of inducing that public servant to do any act, or to forbear or delay to do any act, connected with the exercise of the public functions of such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

190. Whoever holds out any threat of injury to any person for the purpose of inducing that person to refrain or desist from making a legal application for protection against any injury to any public servant legally empowered as such to give such protection, or to cause such protection to be given, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

CHAPTER XI.

OF FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

191. Whoever being legally bound by an oath, or by any express provision of law to state the truth, or being bound by law to make a declaration upon any subject, makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, is said to give false evidence.

Explanation 1.—A statement is within the meaning of this Section, whether it is made verbally or otherwise.

Explanation 2.—A false statement as to the belief of the person attesting is within the meaning of this Section, and a person may be guilty of giving false evidence by stating that he believes a thing which he does not believe, as well as by stating that he knows a thing which he does not know.

Illustrations.

(a) A, in support of a just claim which B has against Z for one thousand Rupees, falsely swears on a trial that he heard Z admit the justice of B's claim. A has given false evidence.

(b) A, being bound by an oath to state the truth, states that he believes a certain signature to be the handwriting of Z, when he does not believe it to be the handwriting of Z. Here A states that which he knows to be false, and therefore gives false evidence.

(c) A, knowing the general character of Z's handwriting, states that he believes a certain signature to be the handwriting of Z; A in good faith believing it to be so. Here A's statement is merely as to his belief, and is true as to his belief, and therefore, although the signature may not be the handwriting of Z, A has not given false evidence.

(d) A, being bound by an oath to state the truth, states that he knows that Z was at a particular place on a particular day, not knowing any thing upon the subject. A gives false evidence, whether Z was at that place on the day named, or not.

(e) A, an interpreter or translator, gives or certifies as a true interpretation or translation of a statement or document which he is bound by oath to interpret or translate truly, that which is not, and which he does not believe to be a true interpretation or translation. A has given false evidence.

192. Whoever causes any circumstance to exist, or makes any false entry in any book or record, or makes any document containing a false statement, intending that such circumstance, false entry, or false statement may appear in evidence in a judicial proceeding, or in a proceeding taken by law before a public servant as such, or before an arbitrator, and that such circumstance, false entry, or false statement, so appearing in evidence, may cause any person who in such proceeding is to form an opinion upon the evidence, to entertain an erroneous opinion touching any point material to the result

of such proceeding, is said "to fabricate false evidence."

Illustrations.

(a) A puts jewels into a box belonging to Z, with the intention that they may be found in that box, and that this circumstance may cause Z to be convicted of theft. A has fabricated false evidence.

(b) A makes a false entry in his shop book for the purpose of using it as corroborative evidence in a Court of Justice. A has fabricated false evidence.

(c) A, with the intention of causing Z to be convicted of a criminal conspiracy, writes a letter in imitation of Z's handwriting, purporting to be addressed to an accomplice in such criminal conspiracy, and puts the letter in a place which he knows that the officers of the police are likely to search. A has fabricated false evidence.

193. Whoever intentionally gives false evidence in any stage of a judicial proceeding, or fabricates false evidence for the purpose of being used in any stage of a judicial proceeding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; and whoever intentionally gives or fabricates false evidence in any other case, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation 1.—A trial before a Court Martial or before a Military Court of Request is a judicial proceeding.

Explanation 2.—An investigation directed by law preliminary to a proceeding before a Court of Justice, is a stage of a judicial proceeding, though that investigation may not take place before a Court of Justice.

Illustration.

A, in an enquiry before a Magistrate for the purpose of ascertaining whether Z ought to be committed for trial, makes on oath a statement which he knows to be false. As this enquiry is a stage of a judicial proceeding, A has given false evidence.

Explanation 3.—An investigation directed by a Court of Justice according to law, and conducted under the authority of a Court of Justice, is a stage of a judicial proceeding, though that investigation may not take place before a Court of Justice.

Illustration.

A, in an enquiry before an Officer deputed by a Court of Justice to ascertain on the spot the boundaries of land, makes on oath a statement which he knows to be false. As this enquiry is a stage of a judicial proceeding, A has given false evidence.

194. Whoever gives or fabricates false evidence, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, any person to be convicted of an offence which is capital by this Code, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if an innocent person be convicted and executed in consequence of such false evidence, the person who gives such false evidence shall be punished either with death or the punishment hereinbefore described.

195. Whoever gives or fabricates false evidence, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause any person to be convicted of an offence which by this Code is not capital, but punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for a term of seven years or upwards, shall be punished as a person convicted of that offence would be liable to be punished.

Illustration.

A gives false evidence before a Court of Justice, intending thereby to cause Z to be convicted of a dacoity. The punishment of dacoity is transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, with or without fine. A, therefore, is liable to such transportation or imprisonment, with or without fine.

196. Whoever corruptly uses or attempts to use as true or genuine evidence, any evidence which he knows to be false or fabricated, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave or fabricated false evidence.

197. Whoever issues or signs any certificate required by law to be given or signed, or relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence, knowing or believing that such certificate is false in any material point, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

198. Whoever corruptly uses or attempts to use any such certificate as a true certificate, knowing the same to be false in any material point, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

199. Whoever, in any declaration made or subscribed by him, which declaration any Court of Justice, or any public servant, or other person, is bound or authorized by law to receive as evidence of any fact, makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, touching any point material to the object for which the declaration is made or used, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

200. Whoever corruptly uses or attempts to use as true any such declaration, knowing the same to be false in any material point, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

Explanation.—A declaration which is inadmissible merely upon the ground of some informality, is a declaration within the meaning of Sections 199 and 200.

201. Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed, causes any evidence of the commission of that offence to disappear, with the intention of screening the offender from legal punishment, or with that intention gives any information respecting the offence which he knows or believes to be false, shall, if the offence which he knows or believes to have been committed is punishable with death, be punished with imprisonment

of either description for a term which may extend

If punishable with transportation. to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the offence is punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also

If punishable with less than ten years' imprisonment. be liable to fine; and if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for any term not extending to ten years, shall

be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the offence, for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of the imprisonment provided for the offence, or with fine, or with both.

Illustration.

A, knowing that B has murdered Z, assists B to hide the body with the intention of screening B from punishment. A is liable to imprisonment of either description for seven years, and also to fine.

202. Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed, intentionally omits to give any information respecting that offence which he is legally bound to give, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

203. Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed, gives any information respecting that offence which he knows or believes to be false, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

204. Whoever secretes or destroys any document which he may be lawfully compelled to produce as evidence in a Court of Justice, or in any proceeding lawfully held before a public servant as such, or obliterates or renders illegible the whole or any part of such document with the intention of preventing the same from being produced or used as evidence before such Court or public servant as aforesaid, or after he shall have been lawfully summoned or required to produce the same for that purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

205. Whoever falsely personates another, and in such assumed character makes any admission or statement, or confesses judgment, or causes any process to be issued or becomes bail or security, or does any other act in any suit or criminal prosecution, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

206. Whoever fraudulently removes, conceals, transfers, or delivers to any person any property or any interest therein, intending thereby to prevent that property or interest therein from being taken as a forfeiture or in satisfaction of a fine, under a sentence which has been pronounced, or which he knows to be likely to be

pronounced by a Court of Justice or other competent authority, or from being taken in execution of a decree or order which has been made, or which he knows to be likely to be made by a Court of Justice in a Civil suit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

207. Whoever fraudulently accepts, receives, or claims any property or any interest therein, knowing that he has no right or rightful claim to such property or interest, or practises any deception touching any right to any property or any interest therein, intending thereby to prevent that property or interest therein from being taken as a forfeiture or in satisfaction of a fine, under a sentence which has been pronounced, or which he knows to be likely to be pronounced by a Court of Justice or other competent authority, or from being taken in execution of a decree or order which has been made or which he knows to be likely to be made by a Court of Justice in a Civil suit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

208. Whoever fraudulently causes or suffers a decree or order to be passed against him at the suit of any person for a sum not due, or for a larger sum than is due to such person, or for any property or interest in property to which such person is not entitled, or fraudulently causes or suffers a decree or order to be executed against him after it has been satisfied, or for any thing in respect of which it has been satisfied, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Illustration.

A institutes a suit against Z. Z, knowing that A is likely to obtain a decree against him, fraudulently suffers a judgment to pass against him for a larger amount at the suit of B, who has no just claim against him, in order that B, either on his own account or for the benefit of Z, may share in the proceeds of any sale of Z's property which may be made under A's decree. Z has committed an offence under this Section.

209. Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly, or with intent to injure or annoy any person, makes in a Court of Justice any claim which he knows to be false, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

210. Whoever fraudulently obtains a decree or order against any person for a sum not due or for a larger sum than is due, or for any property or interest in property to which he is not entitled, or fraudulently causes a decree or order to be executed against any person after it has been satisfied or for any thing in respect of which it has been satisfied, or fraudulently suffers or permits any such act to be done in his name, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.